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Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, for the Trustees, at the office southwest corner Clay and Sansome Streets, by TOWNE & BACON, Printers and Publishers.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $5 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $3 00. Ten copies $20 00.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at low rates.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the Publishers; and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. J. H. WARREN.

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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME X. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861. NUMBER 4.

THE PACIFIC

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POETRY.

A LIGHT IN THE WINDOW FOR THEE.

When a boy, twelve years old, I worked hard to support my mother and two young brothers, and usually carried my earnings home every evening. One night, it being very dark and muddy, and having three miles to travel, and a heavy bundle to carry, I did not reach home till late. My mother, feeble and weary had retired, but quickly aroused when she heard my footsteps, and met me at the door with a warm heart, and warmer tears, and a kiss, and a "God bless you, dear boy! After this, my son, I'll set a light in the window for you." And, true to her word, the bright light in the window appeared. O, how it cheered my heart, ever after for years!

Health failing me, I left home—after my brothers could help my mother—and went to sea. When three years from home, and on the Pacific Ocean, my mother died; and, just before she expired, she said to those around her, "Give Edward my dying blessing, for he has been a good boy, and tell him I have gone to heaven, and I will set a light in the window for him."

There's a light in the window for thee, dear brother,
There's a light in the window for thee,
Our mother has moved to mansions above—
There's a light in the window for thee.
A mansion in heaven we see,
And a light in the window for thee.

There's a crown, and a robe, and a palm, dear brother,
When you labors have ceased to be,
For Jesus has gone to prepare you a home,
With a light in the window for thee.
A mansion in heaven we see,
And a light in the window for thee.

O! watch, and be faithful and pray, dear brother,
All your journey o'er life's troubled sea;
Though affliction assail you, and storms beat severe,
There's a light in the window for thee,
A mansion in heaven we see,
And a light in the window for thee.

Then on, perseveringly on, dear brother,
Till from conflict and suffering free;
Bright angels are beckoning you over the stream—
There's a light in the window for thee.
A mansion in heaven we see,
And a light in the window for thee.

The Deacon's Dilemma; or, The Use of the Beautiful.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

Deacon Tilden had the squarest, neatest, white house that ever showed its keen angles from the dusky clumps of old lilac bushes. In front of it stood, on each side of the doorway, two thrifty cherry trees, which bore a bushel each every season. Excepting the aforementioned lilac trees, there was not a flower or shrub around the place. Rose bushes the Deacon thought rotted the house, and the honeysuckle which his wife tried to train over the porch was torn down when the painters came, and on the whole the Deacon said, what was the use of putting it up as long as it did not bear anything?

By the side of the house was a thrifty, well-kept garden, with plenty of currant bushes, gooseberry bushes, and quince trees—and the beets and carrots and onions were the pride of the Deacon's heart; but, as he often proudly said, "everything was for *use*"—there was nothing fancy about it. His wife put in timorously one season for a flower-border—Mrs. Jenkins had given her a petunia, and Mrs. Simpkins had brought her a package of flower-seeds from New York—and so a bed was laid out. But the thrifty Deacon soon found that the weeding of it took time that Mrs. Tilden might give to her dairy, or to making shirts and knitting stockings, and so it really troubled his conscience. The next spring he turned it into his cornfield, and when his wife mildly intimated her disappointment, said placidly, "After all, 'twas a thing of no use, and took time"—and Mrs. Tilden, being a meek woman, and one of the kind of saints who always suppose themselves miserable sinners, specially confessed her sin of being inwardly vexed about the incident in her prayers that night, and prayed that her eyes might be turned off from beholding vanity, and that she might be quickened in the way of minding her work.

The front parlor of the Deacon's house was the most frigid asylum of neatness that ever discouraged the eyes and heart of a visitor. The four blank walls were guiltless of any engraving or painting, or of any adornment but an ordinary wall paper and a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence—on each of three sides stood four chairs—under the looking glass was a shining mahogany table, with a large Bible and an almanac on it—and a pair of cold glistening brass andirons illustrated the place. The mantel-shelf above had a pair of bright brass candlesticks with a pair of snuffers between—and that was all. The Deacon liked it—it was plain and simple—no nonsense about it—everything for use and nothing for show—it suited him. His wife sometimes sighed and looked round it, when she was sewing, as if she wanted something, and then sung in the good old psalm—

"From vanity turn off my eyes:
Let no corrupt design
Or covetous desires arise
Within this heart of mine."

The corrupt design to which this estimable matron had been tempted had been the purchase of Parian flower-vases, whose beauty had struck to her heart when she went with her butter and eggs to the neighboring city—but recollecting herself in time, she had resolutely shut her eyes to the allurement, and spent the money *usefully* in buying loaf sugar.

For it is to be remarked that the Deacon was fond of good eating, and prided himself on the bounties of his wife's table. Few women knew better how to set one—and the snowy bread, golden butter, clear preserves and jellies, were themes of admiration at all the tea-tables in the land. The Deacon didn't mind a few cents in a pound more for a nicer ham, and would now and then bring in a treat of oysters from the city when they were dearest. Those were comforts, he said—and one must stretch a point for the comforts of life.

The Deacon must not be mistaken for a tyrannical man or a bad husband. When he quietly put his wife's flower-patch into his corn-field, he thought he had done her a service by curing her of an absurd notion for things that took time and made trouble and were of no use. And she, dear soul, never had breathed a dissent to any course of his, loud enough to let him know she had one. He laughed in his sleeve often when he saw her tranquilly knitting or shirt-making at those times she had been wont to give to her poor little contraband pleasures. As for the flower-vases they were repented of—and Mrs. Tilden put a handful of spring anemones into a cracked pitcher and set it on her kitchen table, till the Deacon tossed them out of the window—he "couldn't bear to see weeds growing round."

The poor little woman had a kind of chronic heart sickness, like the pining of a teething child, but she never knew exactly what it was she wanted. If she ever was sick, no man could be kinder than the Deacon. He has been known to harness in all haste and rush to the neighboring town at four o'clock in the morning, that he might bring her some delicacy she had a fancy for—for that he could see the use of. He could not sympathize in her craving desire to see Power's Greek Slave, which was exhibiting in a neighboring town. "What did Christian people want of *stun* images?" he wanted to know. He thought the Scriptures put that thing down—"Eyes have they, but they see not—ears have they, but they hear not—neither speak they through their throat. They that make them are like unto them; so is every one that trusteth in them." There was the Deacon's opinion of the arts; and Mrs. Deacon only sighed, and wished she could see it, that was all.

But it came to pass that the Deacon's eldest son went to live in New York, and from that time strange changes began to appear in the family, that the Deacon didn't like; but as Jethro was a smart, driving lad, and making money at a great pace, he at first said nothing. But on his mother's birth day, down he came and brought a box for his mother, which, being unpacked, contained a Parian statuette of Paul and Virginia—a lovely simple little group as ever held its story in clay.

Everybody was soon standing round it in opened mouth admiration, and poor Mrs. Tilden wiped her eyes more than once as she looked on it. It seemed a vision of beauty in the desolate neatness of the best room.

"Very pretty, I 'spose," said the Deacon doubtfully—for like most fathers of spirited twenty-three-olders, he began to feel a little awe of his son—"but dear me, what a sight of money to give for a thing that after all is of no use."

"I think," said Jethro, looking at his mother's suffused eyes, "it is one of the most useful things that has been brought into the house this many a day."

"I don't see how you're going to make that out," said the Deacon, looking apprehensively at the young Wisdom that had risen in his household.

"What will you wager me, father, that I will prove out of your own mouth that this statuette is as useful as your cart and oxen."

"I know you've got a great way of coming round folks, and twitching them up before they fairly know where they are; but I'll stan' you on this question, any way."

And the Deacon put his yellow silk bandanna over his bald head, and took up his position in the window seat.

"Well now, father, what is the use of your cart and oxen?"

"Why I could not work the farm without them, and you'd all have nothing to eat, drink or wear."

"Well, and what is the use of our eating, drinking, and wearing?"

"Use? why, we could not keep alive without it."

"And what is the use of our keeping alive?"

"The use of our keeping alive?"

"Yes, to be sure, why do we try and strive and twist and turn to keep alive, and what's the use of living?"

"Living!—why we want to live; we enjoy living—all creatures do—dogs and cats and every kind of beast. Life is sweet."

"The use of living, then, is that we enjoy it?"

"Yes."

"Well, we all enjoy this statuette, so that there is the same value to that there is in living; and if your oxen and carts and food and clothes, and all that you call necessary things, have no value except enjoyment, then this statuette is a short cut to the great thing for which your farm and everything else is designed. You do not enjoy your cart for what it is, but because of its use to get food and clothes—and food and clothes we value for the enjoyment they give. But a statuette or a picture, or any beautiful thing, gives enjoyment at once. We enjoy it the moment we see it—for itself and not for any use we mean to make of it. So that strikes the great end of life quicker than anything else, don't it? Hey, father—haven't I got my case?"

"I believe the pigs are getting into the garden," said the Deacon, rushing out of the front door.

But to his wife he said before going to bed, "Isn't it amazing the way Jethro can talk? I could not do it myself, but I had it in me tho' if I'd had his advantages. Jethro is a chip of the old block."

MOON AND WEATHER.—Professor Marcet, of Geneva, has lately examined a series of meteorological observations from 1800 to 1860 with reference to the influence of the moon on the weather. He finds that its influence on the rain-fall may be regarded as nothing. On the question of changes of weather, he finds by calculation that the average probability of a change of weather on any day is 0 120, that the probability of a change of weather on the day of full moon is 0 121, and new moon 1 125; for the day after the full moon 0 143, and for the day after the new moon 0 148. Both at new and full moon these changes have been from foul to fair 106 times where they have been from fair to foul 77 times. The celebrated rule of Marshall Bugeaud was this: Eleven times out of twelve, the weather during the whole moon follows the weather of the fifth days of the moon, if on the sixth day it remains as it was on the fifth; and nine times out of twelve it follows the fourth day, if on the sixth day it follows the fourth. Mr. Harrison has long since shown the dissolving action of the moon on the clouds.

A Chinese proverb says that—"To be happy on earth, one must be born in Soochow, live in Canton, and die in Lianchan; for in the first are the handsomest people, in the second the richest luxuries, and in the third the best coffins."

For the Pacific.

BE PATIENT.

BY MARY MORRIS KIRKE.

"Oh! do hush Willie! mother's sleepy!"

"Mamma! mamma!" again pleaded the little voice. "Willie's *so* thirsty! please get Willie more water."

"Oh! dear, how provoking you are to-night Willie! This is the third time I have had to get up for water for you! Do take the glass and see if you can get satisfied this time!"

The half-asleep mother held the glass to the thirsty little lips, and with a sigh of weariness was preparing to return to her bed, when the child asked, "please mamma don't blow the light out! Willie want to see."

"No! you don't want to see either. Now go to sleep. Oh! I am so tired! Why can't you let me rest child?" And the weary mother threw herself upon the bed, and was soon again sleeping soundly.

Presently the little fellow in the crib commenced crying; quite low at first, only a peevish, fretful moaning sound, which failed to arouse the weary mother, but soon the cry became so lond, and decided, that she started up with an expression of impatience, and asked, "what is the matter *now*?"

"Oh! mamma, Willie don't like this 'itle bed! Me want to get in mamma's big bed."

"Oh! child! child! what are you trying to do to-night? It is usually the way when I am more fatigued than usual, the children must be fretful."

"Me want more drink, mamma!" again said the little boy.

"I shall not get up again for you. It is only a habit you have drinking so much at night, and the sooner you are broken of it the better! Now lie down and go to sleep, or I will punish you!"

Again the long, regular breathing of the mother proclaimed that she had sunk into a deep slumber.

Not so the occupant of the little crib at the other side of the room. He tossed restlessly to and fro, while his feverish, parched lips, closed together with a peculiar sound, as though he were really tasting the cool, coveted water.

After tossing about for a long time, he fell into a fitful, broken slumber, finally starting up with a cry so wild and fearful that his mother, now fully aroused, stood over him with looks of anxiety and alarm.

"What is the matter, Willie dear? tell mamma, love!" But the dark eyes seemed to burn with a wild, lurid glare, as he kept throwing out his arms, shouting "take it away! take it away!"

It was a long time before the child could be quieted, and then the mother saw with anguish that he was alarmingly ill.

The father was immediately aroused, and a physician called, but of no avail. The next night, all that remained of the pet of the household, lay white and cold in the darkened parlor.

"And I refused my dying child a glass of water!" sobbed the heart-broken mother.

"Oh! Willie! my angel Willie! come back to me!"

Ah! there was something more than a mother's grief in that agony! something more than mourning for a departed loved one! It was a sense of neglected duty; of unkindness—thoughtless, unintentional though it might have been—toward the little being God had entrusted to her keeping, that added a bitter, bitter pang to natural, maternal sorrow.

Speak gently, oh! mothers, to your little ones! be unwearying in your kindness and care! be patient with all their faults; and then, when they are removed from your sight, whether by the dark covering of the grave in childhood, or whether they have grown up and gone forth from beneath your roof, to fill other homes, you can look up to God and say "with Thy help, oh! Lord, I have done what I could!"

THE PAST.

The mind naturally turns back to a review of the past; and, in turning back, the student of science is drawn to contemplate the long periods which geology and astronomy have revealed to our knowledge. The thought flits over the time of man's history, as forming but a step to the vast vista which stretches beyond. Reading the record of the rocks, we find that, before the human race made its appearance in the universe, our globe was inhabited by mammoths, megatheriums, mylodons, mastodons, and other huge quadrupeds, far larger than any that now roam upon its surface. For thousands of years these animals multiplied, lived and died, till at last, in the fulness of their time, they became extinct. If we follow back the course of geological history, to the first coming of the mammalia, we find the earth swarming with lizards and other lower forms of animated being. Beyond the lizards again there was an immense period in which the sea was filled with fishes, but during which there was no animal upon the land. Long before the higher orders of fishes were created there were hosts of the lower forms of marine life, star fishes, trilobites and polypi, existing in such immense numbers and through such periods that strata of the older rocks, of unmeasured thickness, are almost wholly composed of their remains. And this is as far as our positive knowledge extends; for whether, at the time of the formation of the oldest plutonic rocks, there were animals whose remains have been since entirely destroyed, we have no means of determining. There are, however, indications which have led to the general belief, that there was a time when the earth was whirling upon its axis, and sweeping in its long journey around the sun, through year after year, and century after century, without a living thing upon its surface. It is probable that the earth was then so hot that the matter now constituting the waters was all diffused in vapor, forming a cloud so deep and dense that no ray of sun or star could pierce through it. "And the earth was without form, and void and darkness was upon the face of the deep."

Where the positive facts of geological science fade away into dim conjecture, we enter upon the still more sublime revelations of astronomy. The observations of the nebulæ by Sir William Herschel and his successors render it probable that the matter of the solar system did once exist in minute self-luminous particles, like a vast firey cloud, which was sailing swiftly along in its immense orbit, while its matter was being slowly condensed into the globes which we call the sun and his attendant planets.

And here, at last, in its backward journey through the abyss of the past, the mind loses all guidance of reason or observation. In what condition matter existed before the formation of the nebulæ, we have no grounds even for conjecturing. We only know that duration must have been; for, it is a self-evident truth, that time could have had no beginning, as it can have no end.—Scientific American.

THE DOWNFALL OF NATIONS.

Why, then, do races and nations perish? Why have the names of Chaldea, Assyria and Egypt been starred upon the catalogue of nations? Children still continue to be born, and lullabies may still be heard upon the banks of the Euphrates, the Tigris and the Nile. Why, since the people are living, have the nations died? One verdict will answer for them all; one verdict, and one epitaph. To say all in a single word, they died of immortality; and immortality is suicide. Seldom do nations die in any other way than by suicide. National assassination is a rare atrocity. There may be here and there an obscure exception, but, in general, the nations that are dead, have died by their own hands. Suicide is the method; poison the instrument; and the poison, lust. The agony may be longer or shorter, but the end is certain. Sooner or later, they all take the advice of Job's wife, which Job did not take: "Curse God and die."

Sin, it can hardly need be said, is the fontal beginning of national decay; sin in the heart, sending out immorality into the life. But sin is human; and more or less of immorality must always attend the career of nations. Somewhat of immorality, doubtless, there may be without a fatal result.—But the one offence, which is never pardoned in history, and which no nation ever survives, is the offense of gross and universal unchastity. Just this, pre-eminently is the rottenness of which the nations have died. Not this alone, for it never can be alone; but this as the type at once, and the culmination of their depravity. So died all the Asiatic civilizations; sliding down a slimy path into a slimy grave. So died Rome, in spite of her Christian baptism. The Teutons, who found her tottering, weak in the loins, behind her battlements, and smote her between the joints of her harness, with all their barbaric vices, had this one conspicuous virtue, that they were chaste. Even when they rushed to battle, the tribe went all together, moving in families; and their women were revered as oracles. The Keltic race were not thus chaste. Hence the election of Providence, bringing in the Teutonic blood to reinvigorate a decaying Christendom, and transmit to modern times the intellectual and æsthetic treasures of Greece and Rome.

The prolonged prosperity of races and nations essentially demoralized, so frequently alleged, would, if it were true, completely overturn our faith in the divine justice. If there be no righteous judgment in history, we have no rational ground on which to expect it any where else. If the tree does not fall when rotten from bark to core, then rottenness is not abhorrent to nature. If nations do not perish of lust and violence, then lust and violence are not offensive to God. But there are no such facts. The rotten tree does fall; the debauched and cruel nation does die. There is a Nemesis in history, never cheated of its vengeance. Nations that are bad may be employed by Providence, as every nation has been employed in its turn; but it may be only as brooms to sweep the streets of the Holy City. The service rendered, not being a voluntary service, brings no honor to the instrument. The use God made of Egypt, Assyria and Babylon, was nothing for them to boast of. They stood simply upon their own moral character; and when this, by steady decline, had reached a certain point of baseness, they collapsed and fell.

How much there must be of moral petrefaction before the vultures of Providence begin to scent their prey, it is not easy to say. The problems of history are all complex. Nations sometimes hold out longer than we should think they could. There may be reasons of state on the part of the King of kings, withholding the bolts, which might justly fall. There may be a hidden vigor of stock, maintaining a stout resistance to decay. There may be outward conditions, conspiring to prolong the shattered and sinking life. But the tendency is always to ruin; and sooner or later must the goal be reached.

The civilization of China is frequently spoken of as one of the marvels of history. A marvel surely it is, but no impeachment of a wakeful and jealous Providence. As old, almost, as the time of Noah, this singular civilization, though doubtless decaying, is hardly yet in its decrepitude. What means it? Doubtless, some account must be made of blood. Some account must also be made of geographic isolation, shielding the nation from the shocks and surges of war. But the main secret of this unparalled longevity, is moral stamina. The Chinese are not a religious people. The system of Confucius is merely ethical. But the ethics are good, inculcating reverence for parents as the beginning and basis of all virtue. Hence the nation endures, rooted in the family; and its hoary age is but the blessing promised to filial obedience.—American Theological Review.

The test of enjoyment is the remembrance that it leaves behind.

THE DEAD WIFE.

In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifles. The wife; she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven; she who is busied, so unwearied; bitter, bitter is the tear that falls on her clay. You stand beside her grave, and think of the past; it seems an amber colored pathway where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars hung glittering overhead. Fain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered above the sweet clay, save those your own hands have unwittingly planted. Her noble tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her as all gentleness, all beauty and purity. But she is dead. The dear head that has so often lain upon your bosom, now rests upon a pillow of clay. The hands that administered so untiringly are faded, white and cold beneath the gloomy portals. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. And there is no white arm over your shoulder now—no speaking face to look up in the eye of love—no trembling lips to murmur, "Oh, it is too sad!" There is a strange hush in every room! No smile to meet you at nightfall—and the clock ticks, and ticks, and ticks! It was sweet music when she could hear it. Now it seems to knell only the hours through which you watch the shadows of death gathering upon the sweet face. But many a tale it telleth of joys past, sorrows shared and beautiful words registered above. You feel that the grave cannot keep her. You know that she is often by your side, an angel presence.—Cherish these emotions, they will make you happier. Let her holy presence be as a charm to keep you from evil. In all new and pleasant connections give her a place in your heart. Never forget what she has been to you—that she has loved you. Be tender to her memory.—N. Y. Traveller.

FREE SPEECH A SAFETY-VALVE.

I call you, also, to take notice of the power and safety of free speech. There were men of policy and expediency in the days of Christ; and I suspect there were some who, when the child possessed of a demon was brought to him, and he drew near and overshadowed with his influence the miserable victim, and the evil spirit cast him on the ground and tore him—I suspect that there were some who then would have said, "See the effect of meddling with these things. You have only made his case worse." I appeal to you, whether it is better to have a child untorn with a devil in him, or rent a little to get the devil out of him. And when the agitation commenced, there were thousands, in churches, in parties, in conventions, everywhere, who found that they had a special calling; and that was, not to touch the question of slavery, or be affiliated with the men of bold free speech, ultra men, radical men, agitating men, destructive men, and other men to whom these adjectives have been applied.

And what has been the result? I call you to take notice, in the first place, that free speech, however unpopular it may have been, has been omnipotent. It does not look as though it was, but it is. I hear men ridicule free speech. They say, "Oh! these men that talk. I like to see men do something." Now, doing is very good, and so is speaking very good. I tell you, speaking is God's safety-valve for a free people. In any land where free speech is suppressed, there are dissensions, and revolutions, and riots, and wars; but if, when men's hearts and heads grow hot you give them a chance to speak, you take away the power of revolutions. For that reason I do not think we will have revolution in South Carolina. When the safety-valve of an engine is open, and you have the steam whistling and roaring, you may be sure that it is not going to blow up. But when the boiler is tremulous, and there is no escape for the steam except through the rivets and seams, then take care for there will be explosions! Dumb dogs bite, but barking dogs do not. I value free speech for its use in this respect, if for nothing else. If it were not a vehicle of instruction, if it were not a means for the dissemination of truth, it could not be overestimated as a channel through which men can let off fermenting passions in innocuous ways.—H. W. Beecher.

SNAPPING UP.

Mad dogs and turtles are not the only snapping animals in the world. It is to be feared that most families are afflicted with one or more "snappers," who are wont to exercise their spit-fire propensities especially at the table or around the family fireside. Addressing herself to her mother, Mary, with her eyes full of twinkle and fun, says: "I took a walk at ten o'clock this morning, and"—— here John broke in. Now, John was just at that age when a youth knows everything under the sun, and more too; he never makes a mistake, is always positive that everything he does, says or thinks, is just exactly so, and could not possibly be any other way. "Why, sister, how could you say it was ten o'clock? it was a quarter past ten at least!" One sample is enough. Every one of observation can, of his own knowledge, multiply cases indefinitely.

This unseemly habit is sometimes observed in families whose position and opportunities of association would lead to the supposition that everything vulgar and uncourteous would be instinctively shunned. The person thus criticised, not having sense enough to pass over the boorishness, begins a long defence—and before any one is aware of it, the whole table or circle is silenced, and find themselves in the awkward position of listeners to a series of angry contradictions about a matter of no possible consequence to any one of the whole company in one sense, but of importance in another, as there is a certain disagreeableness about it which all feel more or less. What if a thing happened a minute or a month later of sooner?—it is the general statement to which attention is directed. Contradictions and criticisms and corrections in general company are clownish; they are clear proof that, in almost every case, the person who assumes such an ungracious office is a boor of the first water, and is essentially deficient in that refinement and delicacy, which are inseparable from a cultivated mind and a taste for all that is beautiful, elegant and refined. A whole evening's enjoyment has been frequently marred, and all the company have gone home with a kind of blight upon the sensibilities, in consequence of a jar caused by the impertinent contradiction or correction of some unimportant fact in a narration.—Hall's Journal of Health.

GOING TWO MILES FOR ONE.

In the sermon on the Mount, our Lord says: "Whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile, go with him twain." We can all of us easily understand the other part of this command; that when struck on the one cheek, we should in humility offer the other, because, unfortunately, we know what striking is. But many must have wondered what can have given rise to the command of going a second mile with the violent man who has already compelled you to one mile. Nobody now, in this country, is ever injured by such treatment. But we learn from coins and inscriptions, that the couriers in the service of the Roman government had the privilege of traveling through the provinces free of expense, and of calling on the villagers to forward their carriages and baggage to the next town. Under a despotic government, this became a cruel grievance. Every Roman of high rank claimed the same privilege; the horses were unyoked from the plow to be harnessed to the rich man's carriage. It was the most galling injustice which the provinces suffered. We have an inscription on the frontier town of Egypt and Nubia, mentioning its petition for a redress of this grievance; and a coin of Nerva's reign records its abolition in Italy. Our Lord could give no stronger exhortation to patient humility than by advising his Syrian hearers, instead of resenting the demand for one stage's "vehiculation," to go willingly a second stage.

SMALL CHEATING.

I would gladly think that the man who has done another feels it as blistering to remember the fact as the man who has been done does. It would gratify me much if I were able to conclude that every man who is a knave knows that he is one. I doubt it. Probably he merely thinks himself a sharp, clever fellow. Only this morning I was cheated out of four and sixpence by a man of very decent appearance. He obtained that sum by making three statements, which I found on inquiring after he had gone, were false. The gain, you see, was small. He obtained just eightpennce a lie. Yet he went off looking extremely honest. And no doubt he will be at his parish church next Sunday, shaking his head sympathetically at the more solemn parts of the sermon. And probably, when he reflects upon the transaction, he merely thinks he was sharp, and I was not. The analogy between these small tricks and a blister, holds in several respects. Each is irritating and the irritation caused by each gradually departs. You are very indignant at first learning that you have been taken in; you are rather sore, even the day after but the day after that you are less sore at having been done than sorry for the rogue who was fool enough to do you.—Recreations of a Country Parson.

CAPRERA.—Garibaldi's island home lies in the vicinity of Elba and Corsica, and contains 2,500 inhabitants. The Turin correspondent of the New-York "Tribune" writes that when Garibaldi arrived there he was the first of the crew to step on shore, and was surprised to see the change which had been made in his wilderness. Trees had been planted, roads built, fences erected and land tilled, where he had left only rocks and uncultivated ground. In the place of his log house he found an elegant villa, simply but tastefully furnished, the stables stocked with cattle, and a garden surrounding the buildings. Without the knowledge of the Dictator, the King had given orders to beautify the house of his friend while he was fighting in Naples and conquering a kingdom. In the dining-room Garibaldi found the portrait of the king, with the inscription "Victor Emmanuel to his friend Garibaldi." As it is one of the semi-official papers of Turin which relates the pleasant story, its truth cannot be doubted.

DODGING THE DOCTOR.—A niece, we believe, of Doctor Chalmers, was visiting at his house. The Doctor was very punctual as to time for prayers and breakfast—the niece incorrigible. Later by a little each day, and all excuses exhausted, she came down one morning, and met the Doctor's stern look with a very serious face. "Oh, uncle, I have had an awful dream." "Have you?" "I dreamed that you was dead." "Indeed!" "Yes, and I saw you laid out in your coffin. It was the day of your burial, and the time appointed twelve o'clock. I saw the lid screwed on. It was just past the hour, when a slight sound seemed to come from the coffin. We listened, and there was a slight tapping inside agrinst the lid. We listened closer, and a voice—it was yours, uncle—said, 'It's past twal and ye're no liftin' yet.'"—Witness.

IMMENSE TRADE OF THE LAKES.—The New York "Courier and Inquirer" says: "The commerce of the lakes, of which Michigan is the head, is an evidence of the condition of the American Mediterranean countries. The traffic during the past year amounts to $600,000,000, being more than the exports and imports of the whole United States. The tonnage of the lakes, steam and sail, is 500,000 tons. The present crop will take this whole tonnage from now to the next crop to transact it. Freights have therefore gone up to unprecedented prices. The old freight from Milwaukie or Chicago to Buffalo was low at five cents, high at ten, but this year it began at ten and is now at twenty cents."

Prof. Ansted, the English geologist, says that the reported number of earthquakes from the earliest ages to 1850, is over 7,000. From 1500 to 1800 there occurred 2,804 earthquakes, and from 1800 to 1850, 3,240. The average for the present century is about one a week. Of the number annually occurring, only about one in forty is of such violence as to cause destruction of life or property. It is supposed that the sun, moon-light, heat, the magnetic currents of the earth, and the changes of the atmosphere, all exercise more or less influence in causing these agitations of the earth's crust.

YOUTH'S.

I REMEMBER.

A pair of blue eyes—long sunny brown curls, and lips that would make you think of ripe cherries, as much as those cheeks would of roses.

I remember a pair of dimpled arms and shoulders, a little straw hat wreathed with wild flowers—and a crimson frock trimmed with white braid—a pair of red morocco shoes, and a white pinafore.

I remember a little brown cottage, among the maples where a laughing, babbling stream wandered by, and the birds sang all day long—the steep hill at the right—the garden with its wealth of "marigolds," "touch-me-not" and "evening-beauties," the porch festooned with "morning-glories," the gravelled path bordered with pinks leading to the gate—the old well with its iron-bound bucket and unwieldy sweep and moss-lined curb—and grey curb stones—and the martin box, and the white curtains at the parlor windows.

I remember blue skies—and downy clouds flecked with crimson, and starry nights when the moon shone, and winter nights when the snow lay on the ground, when there was chiming of bells, and peals of laughter. I remember snatches of rhymes, and pattering of little feet—and the noise of playful chattering to dolls—and the chime of broken dishes and certain performances of jews-harps.

I remember a great deal more than all this. I remember, a day when toys and dolls were gathered up and put away by careful hands—when the little worn red shoes and crimson frock, and white pinafore were laid away, almost sacredly in an unused drawer up stairs—when there was no laughter—no pattering of footsteps. When the crib was shoved back against the wall, and the little *empty* chair was put back in a distant corner. I remember—tears and moans—and a little, calm, dead face in a coffin!

Dead! did I say *dead?* No, no, *that* cannot be; you are living in my heart; in my memory, darling; living where no sickness or pain can come, no death destroy.—In *Heaven*, thank God!

There is a little grave, out under the maples; there are many such little graves; there are very many broken hearts, well it is, there is *one* who can heal them.

There are many vacant cribs, and empty chairs, and desolate homes. What should we do if *He* had not said:

"Suffer little children to come unto me."

Let me see the little crib, and chair, and crimson dress and the red shoes, and the white pinafore; don't hide them away.—Strew the playthings that she loved, the bits of broken china, and jews-harps, and dolls, and paper dresses, all around. I may shed tears over them but they'll not be bitter ones. The prints of little fingers upon the furniture, don't erase them; the marks of little footsteps here and there, don't efface them; the little hat with faded flowers twisted around it, let it hang where her little hands put it; that won't grieve me now; don't turn up the dog eared leaves of her little soiled primer; her fingers made them so. Put a plate at the table where she used to sit, and her high chair at its place—it will seem the more as if she was at play, or running in the garden; not as if we had shut her out; not as if she were *dead!*

I remember; aye, and who does not remember? who is there on the wide earth who has not some sacred memory hid away from the prying eyes of the world? some recollection between which and mammon's worshippers a veil is forever drawn. Who could quite forget if he would? aye who would quite forget if he could?

"I DON'T SEE WHY."

I know a little girl who has a very pleasant home, and the very kindest of parents, and who is yet often discontented and unhappy. She pouts her lips, and throws her arms about, and sulks, and stamps with her feet, and makes a noise in her throat, between a growl and a cry. It is not because she has not enough to eat of good, wholesome food; nor because she has not time to play, and playthings in abundance, and brothers to play with her. She is not blind, nor lame, nor deformed in any way, but has health and strength, and everything which any little girl could wish, to make her happy in this world, except a good heart.

What was it that made her fretful?—Why, she had a kind mother, who told her what she must do, and what she must not. I will tell you what I heard.

"Caroline, you must not take my scissors, my dear."

"Why, mother, I have no scissors to cut off my thread," said Caroline pettishly.

"Well, my dear, I will give you a pair; but you must not take mine."

"I am sure I don't see why. It's only just to cut off my thread."

The scissors were of the finest kind, and highly polished; and Caroline's mother knew that it would soil them, if she should handle them with her moist hands; and that if she had them once she would want them again. Caroline's business was to obey cheerfully, whether she saw the reason why or not.

"Caroline my dear, you must not climb up on the chair to reach your work. You must ask some one to get it for you."

"I am sure I don't see why. It is less trouble to get it myself, than to ask somebody for it."

"Very well, my child; you shall do it in your own way, and see."

That very afternoon, Caroline mounted a chair to get her work. She reached too far, and over went the chair, and Caroline with it. Her work was scattered over the floor—the needle-book in one direction, and the thimble in another, and, what was worse than all, her head struck the edge of the door, and a large gash was cut in her forehead. She cried sadly, and did not get over her hurt for weeks. Was it less trouble to get it herself?

If she had trusted her mother, she would have saved herself all this pain; but, for the sake of knowing the reason why she should not go up on the chair, she caused herself a severe wound, and a great deal of shame and sorrow.—Cong. Herald.

Emerson remarks: "The action of the soul is oftener in that which is felt and left unsaid, than in that which is said in any conversation."

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, January 24, 1861.

The Pacific for 1861.

REDUCTION TO CLUBS.

The Tenth volume will begin with the new year. Arrangements have been made by the Trustees to enable the Publishers to furnish the PACIFIC for 1861 at the reduced rate of three dollars a copy. This deduction is made provided ten names are sent as a club to the office from any one place. We hope our present subscribers, whose time is about expired, will, where it is practicable, club together for this purpose, and where there are not enough to do it they will make strong efforts to obtain new ones.

Do as you would be done by.

Any block of marble, however rough, may be hewed, chiseled, polished, till it stands as comely as any work that ever came from the sculptor's hands.

The roughest human subject, if taken in time and properly trained, will appear at length the educated, intelligent, refined man, prepared for some useful and honorable position in society; and at whatever age, or however barbarous the person, there is no one so ignorant or so confirmed in vice, but that the Holy Spirit can sanctify him, body, soul and spirit, and make him meet for the society of angels.

We have amongst us representatives from a heathen land; to us they appear strange; and in many respects they are the unwrought marble. As we meet them in the street, as we pass them at their work let us remember that they possess all the powers of body, of mind and of soul which are needful in order that they may be wrought into characters as beautiful as our own, or as pure and lovely as the saints in glory; and let us remember, too, that all our treatment of them, and all our conduct before them may be so many strokes of the chisel upon the piece of sculpture.

We little know who all these poorly clad, meek looking, hard fareing people are, nor in what position they may appear at some future turnings of that wheel in which "some go up and some go down;" and we know not in what place, or in what form some of them may have it in their power to help or to harm us.

These reflections have been suggested in part by a notice in the "Bulletin," a few days since, where it says:

"ONE OF OUR CHINAMEN DID IT.—Treat them handsomely—they may be mandarins some day. "Le Mineur" says that Ah Shang, who signed the late treaty between China and the Allies, as Commissioner for the Emperor, spent five years in California, where by mining and mercantile pursuits he made $15,000, with which he returned home some seven months since. His fortune and his acquaintance with the Eastern Barbarians gave him rapid promotion, gained him the mandarin's rank and the favor of the Emperor."

We trust that our people here in California will consider well the state of affairs at the present time in China. Changes have taken place, and still greater changes seem to be perfecting for them. Ere long all their idols will be destroyed, and the gospel will have free course amongst that four hundred million of people; and if they become a Christian nation it will not be long till all the improvements of this inventive age are as common in China as they are in England and America.

In the introduction of these improvements into China she will need, and will be willing to receive aid; and if we behave towards the government, and towards individual Chinamen, as we ought, we will be the people who will be applied to for assistance. In that day what a flocking of adventurers will there be to China; what a seeking of "situations." Then how many will there be going in search of the mandarin Ah Shang, and claiming that they knew him once in California. But in those days there will be hundreds like Ah Shang, who in this our California went through a process of training which helped to prepare them for important positions at home under the new order of circumstances; and will they not be likely to remember with favor such as treated them kindly while here, rather those who pulled their quene, pushed them from the side-walk, and encouraged the boys to pelt them with stones?

We have amongst us many intelligent Chinamen; there are Chinese scholars here; there are some here who at home were entitled to wear the gilt button on their caps; there are young men scattered over this country who have received a partial education in the Mission Schools in China. We know not where these men may turn up some day, and there will be nothing lost in treating the whole race kindly, or at least *justly*; and it may at some future time turn to our account, even in the matter of dollars and cents, if we will call for a repeal of those laws which now press so heavily—so cruelly upon them.

The latest news from China is, that peace has been concluded between the Allies and the Emperor, China agreeing to pay about twenty-five million dollars indemnity. The country had been already taxed beyond endurance: what will they do if compelled to furnish this additional twenty-five millions? Goo Chaw was lost to Ham Fung, and gained by Tai Ping Wang, in consequence of the rising of the imperial troops, who had long been lacking their pay and rations; and now another and formidable rebellion is reported in the north, in the province of Shan Si; which rebellion was provoked by grievous taxation, and by ruinous contributions demanded from the wealthy families; they threaten to revolutionize the northern part of China, as Tai Ping Wang is doing in the south; or so far as to drive the Tartars back into their own country.

The foundations have been broken up; China will have to pass through changes; just what they are to be no one knows; but let us stand ready to lend a helping hand whenever it is needed; to do good, as well as to receive good: let us be willing to help prepare the agents whom God has been sending amongst us in order that, at the appointed time, they may go back ready and qualified to "come to the kingdom" for just such a time as he is preparing there.

Our Legislature and the Union.

After one hundred and nine ballotings, the House perfected its organization by the election of R. Burnell, of Amador, for Speaker. The Governor has presented his message, and it is one of great importance and full of valuable information. It takes strong grounds in favor of California remaining in the Union. In one respect, however, we think the Governor errs. He virtually charges the North with causing the rebellion of the South. This is unfortunate for a mediator. Every attempt of California to act as mediator between the North and South, will be repelled with contempt by the friends of the Union, so long as this offered mediation carries with it the unjust and sweeping charge that they are responsible for all this treasonable work of political traitors. Responsible! Is it not time for intelligent men to hold the administration of James Buchanan—the President and his Cabinet, responsible for the present disorder that now bids fair to cloud for a time the prospects of our Union? Will not the whole world pronounce verdict against the imbecile executive of the most powerful government on earth, for the storm that is abroad in its fury?

In the Senate and in the Assembly, Union resolutions have been offered by several persons. In all of them but one, strong denunciations are poured upon the North—deprecating, accusing, warning, if not threatening, meanwhile a remarkable patience is exercised for the short comings, and perversities of South Carolina.

The Legislature of California will never save the Union by such astoundingly unfair, partial charges and representations. If not already, yet very soon, men will open their eyes to the fact, that in the thoroughly matured plan of secession, "compromise" was not once mentioned in the programme, but it was "secession" at all hazards.

It may yet come to light that the present bankruptcy of the nation was a premeditated prologue to the great tragedy. California, therefore, has nothing to gain by taking sides against the North, when the plot of disunion, as well as its consummation, rests solely with fire-eaters, and an impotent, craven Administration.

We hope the Legislature will take ground on this important matter which will be just, and which will carry with it the conscience and the sympathy of all true patriots.

Report of the Committee on Sunday School Celebrations, Festivals, etc.

At the monthly meeting of the Sunday School Union of this city, in December, a committee, consisting of Rev. S. H. Willey, Rev. E. S. Lacy and W. R. Wadsworth, was appointed to report on the subject of Sunday school festivals, picnics, exhibitions, etc., etc. The committee presented their report at the January meeting, and it gives us the greatest pleasure to lay it before all those who are interested in the subject.—The report meets our most hearty approval, and we have no doubt that when it is carefully read, weighed and understood it will be responded to as just, fair, and unanswerable by all those who admit that the great aim of the Sabbath school is, the salvation of the scholar. We hope this subject will receive the serious attention of those who are engaged in the work of Sabbath schools.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of this Union upon the subject of Sunday school festivals, celebrations, etc., have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report as follows:

The Sabbath school has come to be an institution of great usefulness throughout the world; and if rightly conducted, it will ever be one of the most efficient agencies in spreading Christianity among all men.—Anything, therefore, that effects its character or trenches its usefulness, becomes a matter of importance. The object of the Sabbath school is single and simple—IT IS THE SALVATION OF THE PUPILS.

We take the children of this world and seek to make them the children of God. We aim at nothing less than this. To this end we make use of the Bible as the Text Book, for it is God's revelation of the way of life. We make use of God's holy day; we assemble, when we can, in houses of worship. And, as further means to the great end, we obtain charts and books to illustrate the sacred word, and maps from which to learn the geography to which it relates. We, further, obtain libraries of books that are both entertaining and instructive, to furnish the pupils with good reading, and to keep up the influence of the Sabbath instruction through the week. We select beautiful hymns and teach the children to sing them in appropriate music. We visit the children in their homes, we become their friends; we help them if they are poor or in want. We assemble them sometimes in Sabbath school concerts and anniversaries, with their varied exercises of singing, addresses and prayers. In these and in various other kindred ways, we seek to surround the school with the choicest influences, favorable to the true effect of the living word, and make it powerful on every heart.

Now, so far as relates to the great object of the Sabbath school, and to these studies and exercises as means to secure it, we suppose all are agreed. With one consent they are approved, because they are in harmony. The means are adapted to the end, and are in harmony with it. And this suggests, in the opinion of your committee, the true test-principle to which all usages, customs, etc., relating to the Sabbath school should be submitted, viz: Whether, or not, they are in harmony with the great purpose and object of the Sabbath school.

And now we come to the matter of celebrations, exhibitions, festivals, picnics, concerning which your committee was appointed to report, and we enquire whether they can be approved when this test is applied to them? It must be remembered that the question is not whether these things are injurious or otherwise in themselves, or for other schools or companies of youth than the Sunday schools. We are not discussing the question whether children shall be amused or not, or what kind of amusements are best; all these things are entirely outside of our present inquiry—but we now wish to ascertain whether these things rightfully belong to the Sabbath school, whether they are in harmony with it, and are a help to it.

As a general rule, your committee are decidedly of opinion that they are not. We speak from experience and observation, when we say that these things are foreign to the objects of the Sabbath school, and in the long run, prove a hindrance to its success. They let down its high and sacred purpose in the minds of the pupils. They draw away the attention from the study of the word, and stimulate the minds of the children with excitement foreign to it, and consequently impair, at least for the time, their relish for the studies and exercises for which the Sabbath School is established. The lessons become of secondary importance, and their impression nothing, while these exciting and foreign things absorb the whole interest. And, besides, the Sabbath school, especially in a city, is composed of pupils gathered promiscuously from every quarter. Many are well known, but many are but little known. They are brought together for their own good; particularly for their instruction in the word of God, irrespective of what their social habits or manners in the beginning may be.

Now, it requires but a moment's reflection to see what dangers are involved in promiscuous assemblies of youth by day, and especially at night, where few if any parents or guardians are present, and where teachers and superintendents in charge are well acquainted with but a part, and can have at best but little control over the proceedings. In a city, especially, there are liabilities of evil results that ought to cause the friends of Sabbath schools to pause and consider well before they sanction them.—And further, these things are exceedingly prone to excess and abuse. The spirit of emulation will be aroused if they are generally countenanced; schools will feel obliged not to see themselves outdone by others in these outside attractions. They could not be, and retain their pupils, for very large numbers of the children are not guided in their choice of a school by even their parents or guardians. They go where they please, or nowhere, as they please.

They of course, as a general rule, will prefer to go where they may be most entertained—where the most amusements are connected with the school. If, therefore, these attractions are approved by the Christian people generally, and are provided to any great extent by some schools, they must be provided by all. Great expense will be incurred, a great deal of time will be consumed, the attention of the children will be for the time absorbed; and if these exciting occasions occur in every quarter, or half of the year, the anticipation of one will begin before the excitement of the preceding has died away. And, besides, if every school goes upon this plan, (as every one must if the plan is countenanced,) then some occasion or other of this kind would be on hand all the time, and the result would be disastrous to the great good which we seek to secure through the Sabbath school.

Your committee would remind the Union of the fair name which the institution of the Sabbath school now enjoys. It is respected by all. When you ask parents to confide their children to your instruction in it, you are welcome; your request is granted cheerfully and in all confidence. And whatever you propose to do in the name of the Sabbath school is acceded to, almost without a question. This public, universal confidence is a sacred trust, because it gives the school a power of usefulness most vital and important. This confidence has been gained while the Sabbath school has been pursuing its way in simplicity and directness, without such accompaniments as we are now discussing. But if these things, foreign to its true objects, are admitted and sanctioned, they will be exceedingly liable to do it an injury, under the most favorable circumstances; and if they are carried to excess, no one can forsee the extent of it.

Your committee would say, in conclusion, that this is a matter concerning which they think the Union should express its opinion. In it a large portion of the Sabbath schools in the city are represented, and the sentiment of this body upon a matter of this kind will have great weight. And this is all the more called for in this city, because these things are adapted and practised to a far greater extent here than has ever before been known, perhaps, in the whole history of Sabbath schools.

Therefore, it is a matter that is brought immediately before us. It touches the interests of all our schools. It is a matter of methods and usages, as yet in their incipiency, and that now need the guiding influence of a sound Christian sentiment—such as may, with great propriety, find expression in this Union. For if this body should sustain your committee in the opinion that the Sunday school entertainments that have been known among us in the form of celebrations, festivals, and other public exhibitions, are foreign to the objects of the Sabbath school, and out of harmony with its great purpose and objects, and, therefore, that they ought, as a general rule, to be laid aside, it would have the most direct and efficient influence toward bringing them to an end.

Infatuated States.

It was our province last week to place in print some suggestions respecting the union of the States, and the ground on which that union might be preserved. The article of last week was written in hope, but the intelligence by the last Pony Express has nearly dispelled the trust that our present difficulties might be peacefully adjusted. If the news be true, then three of the Cotton States have determined to reject all conciliatory overtures and cut their way out of the Union by the sword. We must, therefore, carefully adjust our minds to this new position of affairs, and know the true attitude which the seceding States have placed themselves.

It is not claimed that a single drop of Southern blood has been shed by the Northern States which is to be avenged in the issue now made, nor that a single one of the hostile States has been despoiled of a dollar, but that these States have gone to war on a principle, and in order to sustain it, have drawn the sword, to be made drunk with fraternal blood. The sole principle at issue is this, whether slavery can be carried beyond the State which creates it, or whether being a creature of municipal law it ceases to exist outside of the limits of the corporation by which it was created. Holding to the former proposition, the South claims the right to carry their property into new territories—the Republican party, that these territories not being included by any municipal law creating slavery, the condition of slavery ceases as soon as it meets the borders of free territory. This is the principle on which the Cotton States propose to settle by the arbitrament of arms.

In accordance with the customs of civilized nations the hostile States must issue some proclamation to justify themselves before the world. Some overt acts of oppression or injustice on which to rest their appeal to arms. But they have none. No blood has been shed, no property wrested from them. The very principle for which they contend may be, or has already been, decided in the Supreme Court in their favor, and when so decided the President elect is bound by his pledges, and will be bound by his oath of office, to carry out the decision of the Court, even if it takes the whole force of the country, naval and military, to carry back an absconding slave fleeing from his master from one of the territories.

Now mark the infatuation of these States, concerning a peaceful and legal remedy, in which they would have had the sympathy of all the Slave States, and of a vast majority of the people of the North, (for the North would abide by the law even if decided against them) overleaping all considerations of prudence, of patriotism, they rush to the dire alternative of civil war, with all its inconceivable horrors, to contend for a principle which has not yet been decided against them, and which if decided in their favor would be sustained by the moral power of its being constitutional law, as well as with the power of the Government, and the sympathies of nine-tenths of their fellow citizens, North and South.

But with what proclamation of principles do they go into the contest? Striking out from the Declaration of Independence "we hold these truths be self-evident that all men are created free and equal," they insert, "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that certain men are created to hold in servitude certain others." Flaunting this abomination in the eyes of the civilized world, abhorrent to the spirit of the times and to the religion of the Gospel, they go forth to propound it at the point of the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth. There have been wars of oppression in the world and wars of tyranny, but never before a war on such a contemptible abstraction.

But the infatuation of these warring States is masked again by their ignorance of their own weakness. We do not disparage at all the individual courage and warlike qualities of Southern men; they may personally possess every quality which should enter into the composition of a soldier, and a brave and good one; but what is the aggregate of their powers? How is it with South Carolina? She has, according to one of her Congressmen, forty-two thousand voters, and all capable of bearing arms; and what force is this to go to war against the General Government?

A Government with Fort Sumpter in its hands, commanding the port of entry of the State, with a capable officer in command, with an army well disciplined, with officers well trained and devoted to the Union, with the veterans Scott and Wool at their head. In the front of this array of force, the Palmetto State takes her stand, throws down the gauntlet, draws her sword, and casts away the scabbard. And now what is her panoply? Her troops are undisciplined except by holiday parades; they are scantily and unefficiently supplied with the munitions of war; a State rich in one staple but poor in every other product from which money, the sinews of war, can be realized; without credit abroad; trying in vain to obtain on credit from the section to which she is hostile, arms with which to wage her unnatural warfare; with the sympathies of the world against her; with an internal foe at her fireside, which must be kept in subjection by the very right arm of her strength, what a State is this to lift up her left in defiance of the Union and the army and navy thereof.

But the infatuation of the seceding States is just as wonderful in their undervaluing the resources of the Northern States as in the over-estimate of their own. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, each one is singly a match in point of numbers to the section now likely to band together against the Union. The arrogancy and precipitancy of South Carolina in rejecting the councils of Virginia and the border slave States, has already alienated the sympathies of the latter from the cause of secession. Gov. Wise plainly tells the extreme South that their battle is to be fought in the Union, not out of it. The mantle of Jackson has at length lighted on a Senator of his own Tennessee, and Old Hickory speaks again. Missouri informs South Carolina that the border States will not fight her battles while she is safe from danger, snug in her bed; while the Mississippi Valley never will give up the mouth of their river to be held by a foreign power. The seceding States, having thus by their own infatuation cooled their natural friends and soured the minds of the section with whom they suppose they are at variance, need to take but one step farther; they need only to strike the blow already aimed at the Union, as the blood which flows in its defence will cry from the ground, and armed bands will answer the call from all the Northern, Middle, and Western States. In calculating the means which the Union will have to rely upon, in case the contemplated aggression is perfected, certain tables of statistics are valuable. Of the soldiers furnished by the thirteen colonies in the Revolutionary War, Massachusetts supplied over one-third, Connecticut over one-sixth, and the two united over one half—South Carolina about a sixteenth as many as Connecticut. Says a South Carolina orator, the spirit of '76 is abroad; it was a Tory spirit in those times. The old Puritan fire which burned in the bones of Cromwell and the Ironsides smouldered in the hearts of their children until the times of the French War and the Revolution, then it burst and burned with its pristine brightness. Since then there has been no war popular with the people of New England. We trust the old flame will never be rekindled in their hearts, and we pray God that the descendants of the one hundred and fifty thousand of the New England colonies who fought a foreign foe to secure our independence and establish our institutions, may not be called upon to arm for their defence against a domestic enemy.

But this infatuation now prevalent among the Cotton States gives rise to sad forebodings. If the people of these States should persist in their mad design of fighting for the perpetuation of negro slavery and its propagation in territory now free, of appealing to the sword to defend their peculiar institutions, before they have tried to the full the power of the Constitution and the force of law; if they will blot the stars from our national ensign and raise a banner before the world, emblazoned with stripes and scars, and the Church of Christ shall bless the banner and declare the mission of the Church to be to carry out and defend this very idea, then we fear that the people of this section "are given over to strong delusions," and that the Providence of God is about to solve the dark enigma of our day and of our country, is about with violence to break every yoke, that He may give liberty to a captive people and let an oppressed nation go free. We have serious thoughts at this juncture that by means of the fatuity of the South, and through war and bloodshed, Ethiopia shall stretch out its hands to God, and while the ministers of the South proclaim in their pulpits that the Church's mission is to perpetuate and extend slavery, He may proclaim to the world, through the liberty of the African race, that He has made of one blood all the nations of the earth.

Churches and Ministers.

THE CITY.—The prayer meetings at noon and in the different churches, have lost none of their interest since we last went to press. Conversions are taking place, which we trust will be followed by scores and hundreds

NEVADA.—From the "Journal," we learn that the Baptist church in Nevada was dedicated Sunday, January 13th. Rev. O. C. Wheeler, of Sacramento, preached the sermon, and Rev. B. Brierly, pastor of the church, and Rev. Dr. Deal, pastor of the Methodist church, assisted in the dedicatory services. A collection of $575.75 was taken at the close of the services, leaving still a debt of some $1500 to be paid.

PLACERVILLE.—The Methodists of Placerville contemplate building a new church during the coming season. The Hebrew residents have purchased a lot on which they intend to erect a synagogue. Our Presbyterian brethren need a new house also. Placerville has been highly prospered the past year in its business, and doubtless can well afford to build churches which will be worthy of the town, aside from the actual necessity felt for want of proper accommodations for religious worship.

REV. E. CORWIN.—In the Honolulu "Advertiser" we find the following pithy notice by our esteemed brother Corwin, pastor of the First street church, in regard to "House breaking extraordinary." He writes to the editor: "Permit me to call the attention of the Hawaiian police to the fact, that having been invited with my family to take tea at the house of a kind friend last evening, I took care on leaving, to see that the windows and doors were properly secured. But on returning, an hour or two thereafter, we found that in some way the house had been entered and sundry articles had been taken—(out of their place.) Fortunately, however, before the intruders had secured their booty they were from some cause induced suddenly to depart, leaving a considerable amount of their own property behind them, consisting of a new set of parlor furniture, including two sofas and four large upholstered, easy chairs. * * *

If the police can discover no clue to this mysterious affair, we shall be compelled to watch our own premises in future, as this is not the first offence; depredations of a similar nature, to the amount of some seven hundred dollars having been committed, as there is reason to suspect by the same parties, at the same time and place last year. Living, however, among a very *chair-itable people*, we can well afford to bear such losses, and being of a very *for-giving* temper, we cordially invite the depredators, whoever they may be, to call and occupy any or all of the articles as often as they please; and no questions asked."

WATSONVILLE.—The Rev. Mr. Mosher, who arrived in this State several weeks ago, is preaching for the present to the Presbyterian church recently organized in Watsonville. Mr. Mosher is an old Californian, and at one time, was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Stockton.

Literary Notices.

MISS GILBERT'S CAREER.—An American story. By J. G. Holland. For sale by Allen & Spier, Union Book Store, Clay street, San Francisco.

Nothing more is needed to say of this work, than that it is the production of the celebrated author known as "Timothy Titcomb." The pen that wrote "Bitter Sweet," "Gold Foil," "Letters," &c., &c., has lost nothing of its power in the work before us. Thousands of our American girls may be benefitted by reading the story of one of their own number.

"THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY."—For sale by A. Roman & Co., Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Before reading this work, we were overanxious to know the author, not knowing whether it would do to risk our time upon it. We laid down the book satisfied that the author had told an admirable story, in a most charming manner. It is a narrative illustrating many of the difficult duties of true and practical religion, and many of the characters in it are founded upon facts. To well read Episcopalians, its theology may seem perfectly clear as it crops out in the idea of baptism, but the religion of Gregory, Agatha, Honora, and others, as it masters life and accomplishes great good, nobody will dispute that. It is the kind much needed in all the world.

MARTIN'S NATURAL HISTORY.—Illustrated with colored plates. First series. Sold by A. Roman & Co., Montgomery street, San Francisco.

We hesitate not to pronounce this work the best we have yet seen to engage the intelligent attention of children, in their study of the important subjects, treated upon and beautifully illustrated by the author of this book.

BY PONY EXPRESS

St. Louis Dates to Jan. 1st.

The following is copied from the "Alta":

It appears from the Washington reports that there was a new Cabinet yesterday, Thompson and Thomas having resigned. General Scott was then appointed Secretary of War. This created great indignation among the secessionists, who are aware that Scott is in favor of extensive military preparations. Subsequently the differences in the Cabinet were reconciled by the withdrawal of Scott's name, and placing the War Department in charge of Holt, of the Interior [Post Office?]

It is said that Thompson will now stand by the President, and that troops have been ordered to Charleston.

Scott was not either at the Department or President's house yesterday.

Thompson and Thomas attended a Cabinet meeting on Monday.

The Charleston "Courier" pronounces Anderson's action the opening of civil war between American citizens, by an act of gross breach of faith, and further says that he has violated the solemn pledge given by his Chief, and that he had the assurance of South Carolina that his honor, position, and duty would be respected, until a proper and open declaration of war was made. Also, that he had fortified himself in Fort Moultrie, into which he could have retired with safety, and blown up the other when he desired, and laid trains ready for the application of the match.

On Christmas, Anderson dined with the authorities of Charleston, and retired in good feeling. This caused the authorities to relax their vigilance, and favored him in the carrying out of his plans.

The Committee of Investigation into the Bailey frauds organized on the 30th. No new developments have been made. The missing bonds have been recovered.

A caucus of Maryland Senators has issued an address to the Governor, urging an early convocation of the Legislature. They profess to desire the preservation of the Union, and think that the time has arrived for Maryland to express her opinion. They refer to the fact that the Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, meet next Monday, and say that although they cannot divine what the action of those States will be, it will be impossible for Maryland to act with them, unless she was put in a condition to do so. They promise to consider no other matters than those which relate to the national crisis.

In the House yesterday, Mr. Bingham introduced a bill to further provide for the collection of duties. It looks to an increase of the President's power to enforce the Revenue Laws.

In the course of the proceedings, Davis, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a preamble deprecating the Secession Ordinance of South Carolina, with a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation, if any, is necessary in consequence of the position taken by South Carolina.

Lovejoy and Barksdale objected.

Davis moved a suspension of the rules.

Holman wished to offer a substitute, asserting that no State has a right to withdraw; that neither the President nor Congress has authority to recognize such action by a State; that the Government is invested with the power to collect revenues and protect the public property; and directing the Committee to inquire if additional legislation be necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Hill moved to lay the subject on the table, but it was lost by 38 to 42. Without coming to any conclusion, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to accept any bids for the Five Million Loan, at more than 12 per cent. discount; thus less than two million were accepted, an amount sufficient to pay the interest on matured debts to the 1st January.

The proposal of Mr. Adams in the Committee of Thirty-Three, was adopted on the 29th. Messrs. Morrill, Robinson, Washburn and Tiffin voted against it; Morse declined to vote; Stratton, of New Jersey, was absent. The other seven Republicans voted aye.

It provides for an act enabling New Mexico to enter into the Union as a State, thus settling the Territorial question South on the basis of the Missouri Compromise line.

Large fires have occurred at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

TWO DAYS LATER.

Yesterday, this city was gratified by the reception of a dispatch stating that Winter Davis had written a letter stating that the Republicans in the Committee of Thirty-three had granted all the demands of the South, and that the whole question would be at once submitted to the regular committee, which will thereupon present a unanimous report embracing an Act for New Mexico, and providing that no new States be admitted without consent of other States, and pledging the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills.

The Republicans here say that the terms are not correctly stated, but express a belief that the difficulties will be settled.

The Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered on the 2d, denounces secession and rebellion, but recommends that the statute books of Pennsylvania be purged of unfriendly legislation, and suggested the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line to California, and favors allowing masters security, while passing through the State, in regard to the services of their slaves.

The Massachusetts Legislature organized on the 2d. Wm. Chaplin was elected President of the Senate, and John A. Goodwin Speaker of the House. Chaplin, in his address, referred to the Personal Liberty bills. Massachusetts, he said, was always ready to submit to judicial decision, is so still, and is careful of the rights of others; all, he continued, should zealously guard the others' rights. The Speaker's remarks were to the same purport.

The message of the Governor of New York was received on the 2d. It denounces disunion as treason, and says:

New York does not ask nor desire the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; is opposed to the extension of slavery into any Territory; recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty Law, though it is entirely inoperative, and invites other States to do the same, and advises them to give a solemn assurance to the Southern States that their rights will be respected.

The Michigan Legislature elected David Musey Speaker. On retiring, the Governor takes strong grounds against secession; charges the President with misrepresenting the Republican party; says if the Personal Liberty Laws were unconstitutional they ought to be repealed, but says those laws are right, that they speak the sentiment of the people, are in accordance with the constitution, and ought not to be repealed. It was no time for timid, vacillating counsels when the cry of treason was ringing in our ears.

In the Missouri Legislature, the Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats fused, and divided the offices. Thomas M. Cafee, (Breck.,) was elected Speaker. Governor Stewart's message reviews the grievances of the South, but recommends an adjustment in the Union, if possible.

Washington dispatches indicate a change of policy on the part of the Administration toward South Carolina. It will be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn and another vessel are ordered to Norfolk to be in readiness for immediate action.

In the Senate, on the 2d, the President sent in the nomination of Wm. C. McIntire, of Pennsylvania, for Collector in the neighborhood of Charleston Harbor. The Republicans wished to go into executive session, but the Democrats, except Latham, Bigler and Powell, carried an adjournment.

Private accounts from Charleston, of the 2d, say that one thousand negroes were employed in the erection of fortifications at the mouth of the harbor, which has been obstructed by sunken vessels, and the Governor has received an offer of ten thousand volunteers out of the State.

Movements are on foot in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Vermont, to put the militia on a war footing, to aid the Federal Government.

A dispatch was forwarded, on the 2d, by Republican members of Congress, to Harrisburg, Pa., asking their friends in the Legislature to postpone, for the present, the appropriation for military purposes.

There is nothing important from Charleston. Anderson informs the government that no reinforcements were needed at Fort Sumpter.

The "Bulletin" publishes one day's later news by Pony.

St. Louis, Jan. 4th.—The promises of peace are not confirmed. It is feared that there are stock-jobbing operations going on.

Forts Pulaski and Jackson [the forts that protect the entrance to the Savannah river] have been occupied by the troops of Georgia, by order of the Governor, to prevent, it was said, the spontaneous uprising of the people.

A United States revenue cutter was seized, [in the Savannah river?] but returned

It was believed that the Secessionists had carried Georgia.

There were rumors at Charleston that Anderson's communications were cut off.—Fort Sumpter was besieged, and Fort Moultrie was ready to open fire upon it. This, however, was doubtful.

Rumors were renewed that there was a combination to take possession of the city of Washington. Gen. Scott has made preparations for the emergency, by order of the President.

The Florida State Convention met yesterday. The feeling was decidedly for secession.

The order for the removal of cannon from the arsenal at Pittsburg, has been rescinded by the Governor.

South Carolina has appointed a Cabinet.

The Delaware State Legislature has rejected the secession overtures of Mississippi.

The valedictory of Gov. Banks of Massachusetts denounces secession, and advocates the repeal of the Personal Liberty Laws.

The inaugural address of Governor Jackson, of Missouri, advocates a State Convention and co-operation with the Southern States.

Senator Baker, of Oregon, concluded his speech in the United States Senate on the 3d January.

Senator Douglas spoke, and said the issue was Compromise or War, and he preferred compromise.

The troops at Fort Leavenworth have been ordered by Gen. Scott to be in readiness to proceed to Fort McHenry (?) at a moment's notice.

The United States Arsenal at Mobile was taken this morning by the State troops of Alabama without resistance. It was rumored that Fort Morgan (at the entrance to the Mobile bay) was taken last night.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The bark Yankee arrived last Monday from the Sandwich Islands, with dates to the 29th of December. The papers contain no news of interest. The Hon. Bennett Namakeha, the Queen's uncle, died on the 27th of December. He was sixty-four years old, a member of the House of Nobles and Privy Councillor of State, and for a considerable time Governor of Maui. The "Advertiser" complains that the weather was cool, the thermometer being at sixty-four degrees Fahrenheit, which is the regular mean temperature of San Francisco.

The largest fire which has probably ever occurred in Honolulu, broke out on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, about 6 1 2 o'clock, in the steam flour mill, which before it was stopped destroyed fourteen buildings and property to the amount of $55,000.

Religious Intelligence.

THE MISSIONARY UNION.—The "Macedonian," for December, says that during the first seven months, the Missionary Union receipts have amounted to a trifle over $26,000, a falling off as compared with the same months of the previous year, of about $3000. The appropriations of the year are $110,000, and it is expected that the amount actually paid out will equal that figure. Deducting $10,000, to come from the United States Government and co-ordinate societies, we have $74,000 to be realized in five months from donations and legacies.

SMALL CONTRIBUTION.—The statement relative to the receipts and disbursements of the work of the Propagation of the Faith, in the Archdiocese of New York, for one year, from December, 1859, to December, 1860, has been published. By this statement, it appears that the sum total received amounts to $2,400 36. This is probably the smallest amount any Christian denomination within the boundaries of the "Archdiocese of New York" has contributed for the missionary.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF PROTESTANTISM.—A private letter, dated Florence, Nov. 8, says:—"You can scarcely have an idea how the poor Italians are flocking to hear the Gospel. There are at present two pastors and two large rooms which they call 'Italian Protestant Churches,' in connection with Mr. M'Dougall's church. Schools are also established. There are constantly springing up fresh interests, and it seems that this nest of error may ere long be a bright light in the world. Since last April, when Victor Emmanuel granted liberty of conscience to all his subjects, the fear of seeking to know the truth has gradually vanished, and on Saturday evening I went to the Italian church, and could only get a seat by allowing an eager young native to stand. There is a great beginning here. The minister's time is much occupied with the native inquirers after truth. The aspect of affairs here is quite exciting to those who know the value of the great truths these poor people are flocking to hear." The Evangelical Continental Society have issued a special appeal for funds to aid "the new Reformation in Italy."

THE American Bible Society has eleven colporteurs, native Italians, engaged in the work of Bible distribution in Italy, and it is said to be doing more in that interesting field at the present time than any other Bible Society in the world.

State Items.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of citizens, subscribers to the proposed purchase of grounds for the use of the State Agricultural Society in its annual cattle show, was held on the 18th inst., at which committees were appointed to forward the work so auspiciously begun. The prospects of a full representation of counties at the State Society's meeting on the 30th inst., in this city, are very flattering. In relation to the question of permanently locating the State Fair, the Secretary of the Society has received upwards of four hundred returns on his printed circular, inviting an expression of opinion from members at a distance, only twenty five or thirty of which are against a permanent location.—Union.

MARIPOSA IN TATTERS.—A tailor is much needed here, as the one who formerly operated having made his pile, left. It is a good opening, for the community are getting very ragged.—Gazette.

SNOWED IN.—The snow at Brandy City is six feet deep, and mining operations are thereby totally checked, except a few tunnels. The heavy gale blew down the flume which conveyed water to the diggings from the Truckee Lake Ditch, and the deep snows prevent its reconstruction. The snow a few miles above Camptonville is four feet deep.

ALMOST A DUEL.—Joseph Nougues and M. Fennell, who were connected with the contract for building the new State Capitol quarreled on Thursday, at Sacramento, and made arrangements for a meeting with shot guns. Through the interposition of friends the difficulty was settled.

A NEW INVENTION.—Mr. Stevens, of Sacramento, is now engaged on a plow, or ditching machine, which he hopes to have ready to use for ditching tule lands as soon as the water recedes in the spring.

ANOTHER.—John A. Carroll, of Sacramento, has invented a self-regulating railroad safety switch, which promises to be a very useful improvement and to be generally adopted.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.—J. B. McDonald, of Marysville, has been appointed by the Board of Trustees, General Superintendent of the State Reform School Building.

YREKA JOURNAL.—James M. Bassett has retired from this paper, which will hereafter be conducted by W. I. Mayfield & Co.

SNOW NORTH.—On the 13th people at Weaverville could only travel to Shasta by a trail on horseback.

SUGAR.—A gentleman in Sacramento is preparing to plant twenty acres of tule land in Chinese sugar cane, the ensuing season.

THE NEW COMMANDER.—General Albert S. Johnson, who arrived in the Uncle Sam, to take charge of the Pacific Department, vice General Clark, deceased, is a veteran officer, who has served his country nearly half a century with valor and judgment.—He had command of the U. S. troops during the memorable Utah expedition to Salt Lake, about which there was so much excitement three years ago.

NEW CORPORATIONS AT SACRAMENTO.—In the State Department on the 18th inst., certificates of incorporation of the following stock associations were filed: The Plumas Turnpike Company, capital stock $10,000; Mammoth Draining, Fluming, and Mining Tunnel Company, Calaveras county, capital stock $50,000 in thirty-two shares; Geyser Quicksilver Mining Company, Sonoma county, capital stock $685,000, in 1,370 shares, at $500 each.—Union.

EXTENSIVE MINING CLAIM.—A company have located a claim for mining purposes on Nelson creek, Plumas county, commencing at its mouth, and claiming the bed of the creek for three miles above. They intend to put in a bed rock flume.—Plaverville Democrat.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE STOCKTON JAIL.—The "Argus" of Wednesday says: An alarm of fire was raised about daylight yesterday morning in the county jail, from the cell of the negro Giddings, who is awaiting the action of the Grand Jury for the murder of a negro by the name of Hanover, on the 22d ult. Giddings had succeeded in fastening a mattrass to the door of his cell and had set fire to it, undoubtedly with the view to effecting in some way his escape. The only effect was, however, to alarm the jailor, who extinguished the fire, and left Giddings to endure the smoke he had made as best he could.

OVERLAND ROUTE NORTH.—Referring to the irregularity of the Oregon mail from California, during the late remarkable season of storm and freshet, the Portland "Advertiser" says: "It was no fault of the Stage Company. They have packed their animals, swam them, and killed them, in an earnest endeavor to get the mails through."

RAISING THE "BEAR FLAG" IN STOCKTON.—We learn from the Stockton papers that, on Wednesday, Mr. Duncan Beaumont, County Surveyor of San Joaquin county, raised the old California "Bear Flag," on a sloop belonging to him, which lies in the slough near Stockton.

OREGON WAR SCRIP.—Parties in Oregon are offering to exchange horses, cattle, grain, merchandise, etc., for Oregon war scrip, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar.

CANON CREEK.—At this mining locality, in Trinity county, says the "Journal," Fisher & Co. are employing men to extend their ditch some two miles further down, (to Pennsylvania Bar,) which will cover rich and easy diggings to work. It will furnish work for three or four hundred miners. The ditch will be completed by the first of April. There is less work and more lawing being done than ever before in the history of this creek.

STATE TREASURY.—Balances in the different Funds at the close of business, January 19th, 1861: General Fund, $140,582 60; School Fund, $43,629 11; Hospital Fund, $3,374 65; Military Fund, $1,068 04; Library Fund, $2,123 84; Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, $106,649 59; Swamp Land Fund, $170,761 52; State School Land Fund, $310 71; Estates of deceased persons, $89 09. Total, $468,589 15.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.—The business of this road has increased from year to year. The number of passengers transported in 1860 was 86,000; tons of freight, 40,000. Total receipts, from passengers, freight, etc., $226,000. Total cost of operating and maintenance, $109,000. Total net earnings, $116,000.

IN the celebrated New Almaden case, in the United States District Court, an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was granted.

BETTER TIMES.—The Columbia "Times," under the above heading, says that "times are a little better; the busy hum of labor, the rattling of the countless water-wheels, the rushing of water through flumes and sluices is once again heard," etc. That gold was brought in by the miners in much greater abundance, and everything indicated there was a good time coming.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ASYLUM AT LOS ANGELES.—This establishment reports for the past year, state it has now in its charge 135 orphans depending upon it for support.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—January, 1861. W. H. Didwell, No 5 Beekman street, New York. $5 a year.

This choice and valuable monthly comes to us again, with its varied stores gleaned from the standard Quarterlies and Reviews of the old world. "Its double plate embellishments are both historic." One represents the divorce of the Empress Josephine; the other King Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. The "Eclectic" is worth double its price to any lover of good literature.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

HAS TAKEN AN OFFICE NO. 631 Clay street, in Savings and Loan Society's Building, between Montgomery and Kearny, where his friends and the public may consult him professionally during all hours of the day or night.

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THE NEXT TERM OF THE COLLEGE SCHOOL will commence on FRIDAY, the 18th inst. The work of Instruction and Discipline is performed by the Principal, assisted by eight experienced Teachers. A comprehensive and thorough plan of Education is pursued. It is the aim of the Trustees to make this in every respect, an institution of the highest order of merit.

The expenses are from $155 00 to $170 00 per session of five months.

For further information, send for circulars to Rev. I. H. BRAYTON, Principal, Oakland.

Or apply to either of the following gentlemen, members of the Board of Trustees: Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Rev. S. H. Willey, Rev. D. B. Cheney, Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mark Brumagim, Esq., Ira P. Rankin, San Francisco; Rev. Joseph A. Benton, Sacramento; Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Marysville.

Circulars may also be obtained at this office, and at the bookstore of H. H. Bancroft & Co. ja10-1m

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

MRS. G. M. BLAKE.....Principal,
MISS M. A. SHATTUCK..Associate Principal.

The school year is divided into two terms, by vacations of four weeks each. The first consists of twenty-four weeks, or six months. The second, twenty weeks or five months.

TERMS.

For board, room, lights, washing, tuition in the English branches, with evening instruction and family care for each pupil, $90 00 per month; Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of instrument, $10 00 per month; Tuition for day scholars from $4 00 to $5 00 per month; Drawing and Painting in water colors, each $2 50 per month. French and Spanish extra.

The next term will commence January 14, 1861.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell. Rev. Mr. Akerly, Prof. H. Durant, Capt. Schander, Oakland; Rev. Mr. Walsworth, Marysville; Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Dr. Scott, Rev. Dr. Anderson, San Francisco; Rev. Mr. Brayton, Principal of Oakland College. ja10-1m

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Regular Sale days, Monday's and Thursday's at 10 o'c'k.

Special Sales of Horses, Carriages, Household Furniture, Stocks of Goods, Vessels, etc., etc., etc.,

At any time or place to suit the convenience of Consignors.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 00 per bottle. R. HALL & CO.,
Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists,
an13-6m 143 & 145 Clay street, San Francisco.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. my10-1y

BOWEN & BRO.

CORNER

Montgomery and California Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

—AND—

Hunter Street, - - Stockton,

Have on hand and constantly receiving

THE CHOICEST

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS

WHICH WE OFFER

At Wholesale or Retail

—AT THE—

Very Lowest Market Rates.

Being constantly in the Market, we are able to offer our Customers

BARGAINS.

CALL AND SEE!

FLOUR.

All the best brands of Flour can be found at BOWEN & BRO. at the Very Lowest Prices.

SUGAR.

Crushed,
Powdered,
Granulated,
China,
New Orleans and
Coffee Sugars,

By the Bbl., Half Bbl., Box or at Retail.

BOWEN & BRO.
Cor. Montgomery and California Sts.

COFFEE.

Mocha,
Old Government Java,
Costa Rica,
Manila and
Rio,

By the Sack or Retail,

By BOWEN & BRO.

TEA.

Young Hyson,
Old Hyson,
Imperial and
Gunpowder.
Comet Oolong,
English Breakfast
And Souchong,

All of which are of the very best quality, by the Chest or Retail, at the lowest Prices in the City.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Of every Description, both American and English.

PIE FRUIT,
OLIVES,
PICKLES,
ANCHOVIES,
ENGLISH SAUCES,
CURRY POWDER,
FRESH TOMATOES,
FRESH PEACHES,
ROAST TURKEY and
CHICKEN,
OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS,
CLAMS, &c., &c.,

By BOWEN & BRO.
Corner Montgomery and California Streets.

DRIED FRUITS.

Prunes, Citron,
Cherries, Currants,
Peaches, Figs,
Pears, Raisins,
Apples, &c., &c.,

BOWEN & BRO.

CANDLES.

WAX, FRENCH and
SPERM, ADAMANTINE,
PARAFFINE,
Sperm, Fluid,
Lard, Alcohol, &c.
China and Polar Oil,

By BOWEN & BRO.

California Hams and Bacon.

Very nice BILLINGS' HAMS.

California Lard,
States Cranberries,
5 and 10 gall. kegs and at Retail,
Pickles,
Mackerel, &c.,

By BOWEN & BRO.

Butter! Butter! Butter!

Isthmus Butter, Very Choice,
By the Keg or Half Keg or Retail,
Ranch Butter and
Eggs

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BOWEN & BRO.

REMOVAL.

J. S. DOLE & CO.,
(LATE HOLCOMB & DOLE,)

HAVE REMOVED

To the Cor. of Montgomery and Pine sts.,

WHERE WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND the CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTED Stock of

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S GAITERS, BOOTEES, SLIPPERS, ETC. IN THE CITY.

We shall, as usual, keep the largest and most varied stock of

GENTS', BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE, AND

At Prices to Suit All.

J. S. DOLE & CO.,
Corner of Montgomery and Pine streets.
WHOLESALE HOUSE—
de27-3mis 73 California street.

GEO. C. SHREVE & CO.,

No. 139 Montgomery street,

HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION THE finest and most magnificent assortment of

JEWELRY

Ever offered on the Pacific Coast, comprising:

DIAMOND SETS,
STONE CAMEO SETS,
CORAL SETS,
PEARL SETS,
AMETHYST SETS,

And all articles in our line usually found in a first-class establishment.

We have many NEW PATTERNS, which for BEAUTY OF DESIGN, ELEGANCE OF FINISH, and CORRECTNESS OF TASTE, cannot be excelled.

SILVER WARE.

We have a full assortment of all kinds, both useful and ornamental, of the finest quality made. We will also make to order, Silver Ware of any pattern desired, either of Washoe Silver or Coin.

As we import and manufacture all our own goods, we can and will sell at as low prices as any in the trade.

GEO. C. SHREVE & CO.
de20-3m

FOR THE HOLIDAY'S

POUND, CITRON,
SPONGE, PLUM,
FRUIT, WINE,
JELLY, RAISIN AND CURRANT

CAKES!

ORNAMENTAL WORK IN EVERY STYLE.

AMBROSE'S

NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

RESTAURANT

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON,

EAST SIDE OF MONTGOMERY STREET, BETWEEN BUSH AND SUTTER,

No expense has been spared in the arrangements, and it will be the pride of the proprietor to make the establishment a pleasant place of resort for all who favor him with their patronage. de13

QUINCY HALL.

THE LARGEST

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

....IN....

CALIFORNIA!

DAVIS & BOWERS

Have constantly employed, in New York, from two to three hundred hands, manufacturing CLOTHING expressly for QUINCY HALL, which enables them to offer to Customers

The Largest and Best Selected Stock

ever imported to this market. The extremely LOW PRICES at which they have always sold their Goods, has gained for them an enviable reputation throughout California and Oregon.

QUINCY HALL

147, 149 AND 151

WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DAVIS & BOWERS,
n29-3mis Proprietors.

Pacific Insurance Agency,

N. E. CORNER CLAY AND BATTERY STS.,

McLEAN & FOWLER,

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS AND AVERAGE ADJUSTERS,

Offer Insurance in the following well known and responsible Companies:

FIRE.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.....Hartford
Phœnix Insurance Co.....Hartford
Merchants' Insurance Co.....Hartford
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co...Hartford
City Fire Insurance Co.....Hartford
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....New York
Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.....New York
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Quaker City Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co.....Philadelphia

MARINE.

Quaker City Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co.....Philadelphia

All losses, Fire and Marine, in the above Company's paid HERE, as heretofore, immediately upon adjustment.

ALSO, MARINE RISKS ON CARGO, FREIGHT AND TREASURE, IN

Columbian Insurance Co.....New York
Neptune Insurance Co.....New York
Anchor Insurance Co.....New York

LIFE.

United States Life Insurance Co.....New York

McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents.

E. McLEAN, J. FOWLER, H. P. COOS.
dec20-3m

FIRST CLASS LODGINGS

AT THE

WHAT CHEER HOUSE

SAN FRANCISCO,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE, AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s

STEAMSHIP

SONORA,

F. T. BABY.....Commander,
Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
FRIDAY.....JAN. 4, 1861.
At 2 o'clock A. M., Punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

SHEW'S

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

113 MONTGOMERY STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES,
LOCKET PICTURES,

And pictures upon LEATHER for sending in letters, taken in the highest perfection of the art.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER,

113 Montgomery Street.

SEED WAREHOUSE

Established in 1850.

S. W. MOORE,

No. 110 California Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of

Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree, and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

In California, including

20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed OF THE NEW CROP,

Hungarian Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canary Bird Seed, White Dutch Clover, Etc.; also, Chufas or Earth Almonds, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and other Bulbous Roots.

Assortments of Native California Flower and Evergreen Seeds, collected by a well known Botanist, always on hand.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring his Seeds from the best Seed-growers and Nurserymen, is enabled to offer unusual inducements to the Trade and large Ranch-owners.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and all other Express Companies connecting therewith, are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking orders for Seeds, and receipting for the same.

Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.

☞ Boxes of Seeds, containing 100 papers, for retailing, in such assortments as desired, furnished.

S. W. MOORE,
de20-3m Seed Warehouse, 110 California st.

New York Seed Warehouse.

CHAS. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

111 Sansome street,

One door from corner of Clay, San Francisco.

HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING per Express, a very extensive assortment of *Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree and Agricultural*

SEEDS,

INCLUDING

10,000 pounds best Chili and Pure California-raised Alfalfa,

Kentucky Blue-Grass, White Dutch Clover, Hungarian Grass, Red-Top Grass, Lawn Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Millet,
And a variety of other Grasses.

....ALSO....

VEGETABLE SEEDS OF ALL KINDS, GROWTH OF 1860.

Top-Onions, Hungarian and Potato-Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes, Etc., Canary, Hemp, Rape, and Bird Gravel. Boxes of Seeds for Retailing, suited for the Country Trade.

We offer our unrivaled assortment of New and Choice Seeds to the public with perfect confidence, having an experience of TEN YEARS in the business in San Francisco, and possessing unequaled facilities for procuring our Stock from the most celebrated Seed-growers in the Atlantic States, Europe, and California.

CHAS. L. KELLOGG & CO.

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE

C. BEACH,

DEALER IN

JUVENILE AND GIFT BOOKS!

NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET,

(Nearly opposite the Mechanics' Pavilion.)

HERE MAY be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.

Family BIBLES and BIBLES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with *expense of transportation added.*

The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added.

Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS, Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. dec15

CAST STEEL BELLS,

FOR

FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, etc.

We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.

Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.

COMSTOCK & O'CONNOR,
[Agents for the Manufacturers,
20, 21 and 26 Front street,
24 and 26 Pine street.
dec29-3m

Great Medical Discovery!!

SCOVILL'S BLOOD & LIVER SYRUP.

OR SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGA,

For the Cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other other diseases which are caused by an

Impure State of the Blood!

THIS BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP

☞ IS WARRANTED ☜

To Cure all Scrofulous and all other diseases that originate from the BLOOD OR LIVER.

Read the Statement of Mr. M McWilliams.

Who is Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's Church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, SCROFULA:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.—

DEAR SIRS: I feel it my duty to write, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and that by publishing it, others who suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter has been sorely afflicted with SCROFULA, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running Ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip, and one on her back. At this time, from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal. She is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she is now quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.

With the greatest respect, I remain yours.

M. MCWILLIAMS.

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell.

CITY MISSIONARY AND PASTOR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.—

DEAR SIRS: Mr McWilliams, Esq., is an Elder in the Church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful.

HORACE BUSHNELL.

☞ Cleanse your Blood with Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.

The recipe is given to all physicians—
That they may know what they are using.
The combination of Sarsaparilla with Stillinga
Is well known to all medical men as
The best compound to purify the blood ever used.
It cures Scrofula in all its worst forms.
All diseases of the skin it cures effectually.
Salt Rheum. Female Complaints, Tumors.
King's Evil, and all diseases arising from the impurity of the blood.

Physicians will tell you to let alone all proprietary or quack medicines, as they call them. Show them the formula of preparation, and they will approve of it. There are testimonials from physicians whose prejudices are overbalanced by their good sense of the excellent virtues of Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, and who are using it for their private practice.

For Sale by Druggists everywhere and by GEO. W. SNELL, (Successor to Park & White) Agent, 130 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.

de6

DR. BAKER'S

PAIN PANACEA

FOR THE CURE OF PAIN.

Both externally and internally—the

GREATEST PAIN-CURING REMEDY!

Yet Discovered.

Pain cannot exist where this remedy is faithfully used.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL!

FOR PAIN

In the Stomach, Back or Bowels, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Colic, Diarrhea, and Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache and Earache.

IT CURES, ALMOST INSTANTANEOUSLY.

CHRONIC DISEASES

SUCH AS

Dyspepsia, Weak Breast, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Canker or Sore Throat, Weak Eyes, Spine and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Coughs.

In the above mentioned diseases it only needs to be faithfully used, and

CURE IS CERTAIN.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

GEO. W. SNELL, Agent,
130 Washington street,
nov1-6mis

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA.

DR. PARK'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR!

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Statistics prove that over one-quarter of all the adult mortality in the United States, proceeds in some manner from Diseases of the Lungs. It is frightful to contemplate the mass of corruption, suffering and death. As blossoms ripen into fruit, so does a neglected cold or cough terminate in consumption. It is a hard thing to conquer in its later stages. It should be vigorously attacked at first. Many articles of different virtues may alleviate, but

PARK'S BALSAM OF CHERRY AND TAR

cures, when any earthly power can.

"INDEPENDENCE, TEXAS, May 16th, 1859.

"GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to speak in reward to your Medicine. In 1856 I was attacked with a violent cold, rapidly running into Consumption. I tried every medicine, and all the physicians I could hear of, without relief, until I hit your Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. I was immediately benefited. It has saved my life. "Gratefully, yours,

"JOHN G. SMITH."

"RICHMOND, TEXAS, May 7, 1858.

"MESSRS. BARNES & PARK: I am having constant calls for Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. Those who have used it, speak in the highest praise of its effects. Be kind enough to forward me one gross.

Yours, truly, O. H. PETERS."

"ATAWAS, TEXAS, April 21, 1858.

"GENTLEMEN: I am a practising physician at this place, about 35 miles from San Antonio. I prescribe Dr. Park's preparation of Wild Cherry and Tar for Pulmonary Diseases, with the greatest benefit. I have witnessed several remarkable cures. * * * "W. DAVIS, M. D."

Such results are constantly being exhibited in every community.

Consumption Cured in its Last Stages.

Consumptive patient, be of good cheer. We bring you joyful tidings of good news. Read! Read!

"HADDONVILLE, N. J. April 26th.

"I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, in the region of the Liver. I suffered intensely through the whole winter. During all the time I was confined to my house, had a violent cough, raised much bloody matter, and was reduced by myself and others to be in the last stages of consumption. The February following, when apparently my life was at a close, I procured a bottle of Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. As soon as I commenced its use, I began to grow better. The soreness of my side grew less, the cough gradually left me, the profuse expectoration and spitting of blood ceased, and my general health became by degrees restored. I was soon enabled to resume my trade, that of a carpenter, which I have continued without interruption. I will further remark that this remarkable cure was effected by only three bottles of the Balsam. Truly yours,

"THOMAS COZYENS."

This article, so harmonizes with the vital fluids, digestive organs and requirements of the system, as to list the disease and soothe all inflammation. If used according to directions, it cannot fail to benefit you. Procure the Illustrated Family Almanac of any Agent, (gratis,) and read explanations in full. But loose no time.

IN CONSUMPTIVE SYMPTOMS

"Procrastination is the thief of time" in an awful sense, as it shortens existence, and hurries the patient from time into eternity.

Thousands are weekly dying whose lives might be saved by the timely use of Dr. PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. A few weeks—a few days make a fatal difference in the progress of Consumptive Symptoms.

The chances of recovery increase greatly with the earliness of treatment. Although Park's Balsam has performed cures in cases seemingly desperate that are almost miraculous, still it is advisable to take the Balsam on the appearance of the first symptoms.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.
GEO. W. SNELL, General Agent, 130 Washington street, San Francisco. de2-3m

PRICES REDUCED

NEW CROP TEAS!

OF CHOICE QUALITY,

SELECTED FOR FAMILY USE.

ENG. BREAKFAST SOUCHONG,

In Metallic Packages of 4 lb., 6 lb., 10 lb., 13 lb., and 16 lb.

OOLOONG TEA,

In 3 lb., 4 lb., 5 lb., 8 lb., 12 lb., and 16 lb.

YOUNG HYSON TEA,

In 4 lb., 6 lb., 10 lb., and 16 lb.

JAPANESE TEA,

In 4 lb., 6 lb., 10 lb., and 16 lb.

AT THE **CANTON TEA STORES,**

16 Montgomery street,

Opposite Mechanics' Pavilion.

Where may be found the best assortment of TEAS and GROCERIES at the lowest prices.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to; no charge for packing, boxes, nor delivery to the boats.

Address, GEO. S. HASKELL, & CO.,
Proprietors.
de27

WILLCOX & GIBB'S

SEWING MACHINE,

Patented June 3, 1857. Re-issued July 12, 1859. Patented August 16, 1858, and Licensed under six patents, owned severally by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., I. M. Singer & Co., and Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., therefore possessing, combined, the merits of those several Machines.

IT WILL HEM, FELL, RUN, SEAM, STITCH, BIND AND QUILT.

The points of superiority peculiarly its own in this Machine may be briefly stated:

FIRST.—The remarkable simplicity and accuracy of its mechanism manifested in the fact that it is capable of making, unerringly,

4,000 STITCHES A MINUTE.

SECOND.—It will not drop stitches, and is noiseless in its operation.

THIRD.—The facility with which the learner may become expert in operating it, inasmuch as no mistake can be made in setting the needle or in regulating the tension.

FOURTH.—A patented device of great utility to learners has recently been applied, which prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wearing a lady's dress.

FIFTH.—Being made interchangeable in all its parts, any of them can readily be replaced in case of accident.

The evidence presented over the signatures of many of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia, (where the machine was first introduced,) who have

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE

in use in their families, which may be seen at the office of the Agent, to the effect that it fills in an eminent degree, all the requirements of a family Machine, and that the stitch made by it is unexceptionable, offers a satisfactory solution to the question whether a necessity exists for paying

SEVENTY-FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

and upwards, for a Sewing Machine, in order to secure one that is reliable for family purposes. An examination of this Machine will satisfy those who are desirous of supplying themselves with one of these labor-saving implements, that they have no longer to wait for the

GOOD,

LOW PRICED,

WELL MADE,

RELIABLE MACHINE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal

"It is indeed a wonderful production, and for family use especially, no other Machine will bear any comparison with it."

From the Boston Daily Transcript, September 1st, 1859.

"We learn, from reliable authority, corroborated by an examination of the article, that no Sewing Machine heretofore introduced has in so short a period acquired such well merited popularity. It is emphatically the good, cheap, Family Machine that the public have been waiting for.

A. A. BROWN, Agent,
No. 73 MONTGOMERY ST., NEAR PINE.

Machines from $50 to $80.

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DONE TO ORDER
je14-3m

READ! READ!!

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21st, 1860.

A NEW INVENTION.—We notice with pleasure the progress of useful inventions, and especially of such as tend to relieve the constant toil of every-day life, and to bring comforts more and more within the reach of the masses. In this spirit we have spoken of sewing machines. We have endeavored to examine, and recommend in these columns, those which seemed to us best adapted for general use, and for becoming the docile and active family servant. We are pleased now to be able to say, from examination and careful tests, that a still further advance has been made, which lessens the price so as to bring a good article within reach of many who have as yet been unable to procure them; and in speaking of this machine, we must say that we have thought until now, if any one thing was settled about sewing machines, it was that a good one must work with two threads. The defects in all the single-thread machines hitherto tried, have been such as to preclude them from being considered useful; and we had become fully convinced that the only reliable invention of this kind for use, were one or other of the well-known two-thread machines, which have been heretofore spoken of in this paper; although they are from necessity more complicated and expensive than a machine using but one thread.

Our Patent Office reports show that no branch of mechanical skill has been more pursued by inventive genius of late years, than that of simplifying and cheapening sewing machines; which has resulted in producing a machine remarkable for its simplicity, which makes a good, strong seam, without liability to rip, even when cut in small pieces, by using only one thread, direct from the spool. It was not easy to convince us that one thread would produce a seam fit for general use, and of reliable strength; but experience has proved it to be so. This machine has been tested in the past two years, by private families and by manufacturers. After many experiments with other machines, this one has been adopted by the large hosiery manufacturers of Philadelphia, in whose work a peculiarly firm and elastic seam is required. In our own city, a prominent manufacturer of fine muslin and cambric goods, who, a year ago, was a firm advocate of the shuttle machines, has now discarded their use altogether, and adopted this.

For family sewing, in all its varieties, the work of this simple machine is found perfectly strong and reliable; and its hemming is done on the right side, and to any width, and is neat and accurate beyond comparison. Felling also is readily performed by it, and we cannot see any requisite for family purposes which it cannot be made to meet as readily as any sewing machine in use. It is simple and easy to work, cannot be run in the wrong direction, nor is there the slightest difficulty in changing the needle; it is not liable to get out of order, and combines cheapness with its other merits.

While, therefore, we abate none of the well-deserved praises we have given to others, we must in justice express our confidence in the merits of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in proving beyond doubt that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument; and we recommend all who desire to consult economy of time, labor, and money, to go and see for themselves,

THE FARM.

THE LEAFLESS WOODS.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I know how beautiful it is
Where forest leaves are green,
And little silver-throated birds
To music turn the scene,
With poet-winds that in their joy
Make every bough a lyre,
Whose harmony is sweeter far
Than Art's divinest wire.

O, what an ecstacy is his
Who hears that music roll,
If a true love of Nature makes
An altar of his soul,
From which perpetual incense soars
In praise and prayer above,
To Him who sits the Father-Lord
Of Wisdom, Light, and Love!

But, mighty woods! is 't only when
Your robes are on that ye
Can to the true, religious heart
Give glorious ministry?
For it must birds forever sing?
And winds weave delicate tunes
Beneath the proud unclouded suns
And azure-tented moons?

No, mighty woods! though bare ye wave,
Though all your crowns are lost,
And round ye, like o'ertortured souls,
The writhing clouds are toss'd—
Yet still ye have a ministry,
And still ye shake the heart
With feelings beautiful and grand
Beyond the touch of Art.

What lessons in your leafless boughs!
Though bare, they wrestle still
With all the stern, unpitying storms,
Nor sink beneath the ill;
So when misfortune strikes the soul,
If truth and courage reign,
He nobly takes each iron blow,
And smiles at all the pain.

Yes, winter woods! 'tis yours to roll
Grand music for us still,
If a true love of Nature makes
An altar of the will,
From whence perpetual incense soars
In praise and prayer above,
To Him who sits the Father-Lord
Of Wisdom, Light, and Love!

APPLES.

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally loved than the apple. Why every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every family lay in from two to ten or more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half; whilst boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful dessert which can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off conditions, more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute the apple—sound, ripe and luscious—for the pies, cakes, candies, and other sweetmeats with which their children are too often indiscreetly stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctor's bills in a single year sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for a whole season's use.

ORCHARDS ON STEEP HILL-SIDES.

A correspondent of the "Gardener's Monthly" says:

"I would always prefer a sheltered situation behind a hill or wood for my orchard. Steep hill-sides are generally objected to for planting an apple orchard; but I think a steep hill-side is not the worst place, by any means. My hill-side orchard is doing quite as well as any I have. It is in the form of a half circle, with a south-eastern exposure. I planted my trees in a half circle to suit the hill, in order to make it more pleasant to work, and also to keep it from washing. I think that trees can be placed much closer on a steep hill-side, than elsewhere, to advantage. My method of cultivation has been to plow down from the upper side to within four or five feet of the next row. I plow the first furrow close to the row with one horse; I then plow the balance with two horses.

"In four or five plowings it will form a terrace that will answer a very good purpose. I had also planted a row of nursery trees with each row of orchard trees, which did very well. By merely working from the upper side, the spaces are now level, or rather inclining a little back, which causes it to retain moisture much longer than it did before it was plowed into terraces. The spaces between the terraces I use for strawberries, blackberries, seed-beds, etc. It is also a first-rate place to raise early vegetables.

"This side-hill used to be a regular eye-sore, but now it is the prettiest part of my farm. I think we can make no better use of our steep side-hills than to plant them with trees, if it were for nothing else than for the appearance. The grass growing on the terraces we used, when the trees were young, for mulcing, drawing mellow ground on them from the upper side."

WATER CISTERNS.

Every farm establishment, says the "New England Farmer," should be provided with a capacious and conveniently located water cistern. If the farm buildings are numerous and compactly situated, a very small expenditure will answer for the construction of all the apparatus requisite for conducting the water from roofs into the reservoir, which, for greater convenience, should be located in some place where it may supply the wants of the animals in the yards during winter, as well as the household.

Good and substantial reservoirs, perfectly water tight, may be formed of split stone, brick, plank, or even without either, the interior surface as well as the bottom being covered with two or three coatings of cement. We have known them made by cementing directly upon the earth, but in our climate of penetrating frosts, such would not be the best way. They may be made square, oval or round; but made in the form of an egg, they are very strong, and require no deck or top covering, as the opening in the top may be only a little larger than a man's body, so that he can enter it occasionally to clean it out.

In a cistern constructed in this manner, the water will soon become clear and fit for family use, if the roofs of the buildings upon which it falls are kept ordinarily clean. Where there is a good cistern at, or near the house, there is a feeling of safety and comfort, which one can scarcely have without it, and these pleasurable emotions are considerably heightened by the fact that it is an economical arrangement for supplying water. But the cistern has another recommendation of more value than either of these, viz: It provides the women with those indispensable conveniences, without which we do not believe a good genial temper and a pervading harmony can long exist in the household. Men build their fine barns, purchase their mowing machines, newly-modeled plows, etc., and too often leave the women to go ten rods and draw water with an old creaking sweep from a forty-foot well, or allow them to chop the wood with which to cook the breakfast, or keep the children warm. Nothing lends more to good order and serenity of temper in the house, and the comfort and economy of all its affairs, than the existence of the numberless and nameless little conveniences which enable each one to perform his or her part of the household duties with facility and ease—and among them all, none is more important than a plenty of pure, soft water, near at hand.

FATTENING TURKEYS.—Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals, in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that, too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. I made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also, at the same time, confined in another pen, and fed on the same articles, but with one point of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with the meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.—Germantown Telegraph.

HOME LIFE.—Even as the sunbeam is composed of millions of minute rays, the home light must be constituted of little tenderness, kindly looks, sweet laughter, gentle words, loving counsels; it must not be like the torch-blaze of natural excitement, which is easily quenched, but like the serene, chastened light which burns as safely in the dry east wind as in the stillest atmosphere. Let each bear the other's burden the while; let each cultivate the mutual confidence, which is a gift capable of increase and improvement, and soon it will be found that kindliness will spring up on every side, displacing constitutional unsuitability, want of mutual knowledge, even as we have seen sweet violets and primroses dispelling the gloom of the grey sea-rock.

COMPOSITION OF APPLES.—Every one will understand that the various sorts of apples differ much in composition, yet, in an average condition, 100 pounds of fresh apples contain about 32 pounds of fiber, 0.2 gluten, fat, and wax, 0.16 of casein, 1.4 of albumen, 3.1 of dextrine, 8.3 of sugar, 0.3 of malic acid, 82.66 of water. Besides the above mentioned elements, the apple contains a small quantity of tannic and gallic acid, most in the russets. To these acids, apples owe their astringency of taste, and the blackening of iron or steel instruments used to cut them. The percentage of ash in the apple is small, yet it is rich in phosphoric and sulphuric acids, potash and soda. The dry matter of melons contains quite a large percentage of albumen, casein, sugar, and dextrine, with a small quantity of acid.

TO DESTROY INSECTS ON PLANTS.—Mealy bug, thrip, and other insects which invest plants, may be destroyed by the following composition: Eight pounds of whale-oil soap and four pounds of flowers of sulphur incorporated together. Put this into sixteen gallons of boiling water. Let it cool to 112° and then syringe the plants with it.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Preparation of Apples for the Table.

BROWN BETTY, (OR BETTY BROWN.)—Pare, and slice thin or chop a number of tart apples; butter a pudding dish, and put in a layer of apples; then a layer of bread crumbs with brown sugar and a few pieces of butter; again more apples, bread crumbs, sugar and butter, with, if you please, a little nutmeg or cinnamon, and if the apples are not very tart, some lemon juice and a little grated peel—and so continue till the dish is full; add a teacup of water, and bake in a moderate oven till tender and brown, which will be in about an hour. When well browned it may be turned out upon a platter; it will hold its shape. Eat hot or cold, with sugar, or any sauce preferred.

ANOTHER APPLE AND BREAD PUDDING.—Chop fine a number of tart apples; add an equal quantity of grated or crumbed bread; beat up two eggs in a pint and a half of milk, which sweeten well and flavor to taste, with rose-water, or orange-peel, etc. Stir all together and bake in an oven. Other fruit may be added—Zante currants, raisins, etc.—or one-third quinces may be used with the apples.

TAPIOCA APPLE PUDDING.—Swell for two hours one large or two medium-sized cups of tapioca in three half pints or one quart of water, varying the quantity to suit the size of your dish. Bake till nearly done, as many large pared and cored apples, with the cores filled with sugar, as will cover the bottom of a pudding dish; when tender pour over them the tapioca, and bake a full hour.

For a variety, use boiled rice instead of tapioca.

ANOTHER WAY.—Pare and core, cutting into halves or quarters, eight large, pleasant sour apples. Place in a pan and sprinkle freely with white sugar. Take one small teacupful of tapioca, wash and soak one hour in sufficient warm water to cover it; then put it into one quart of boiling water in a preserving kettle, and boil five minutes till it forms a thick jelly; pour it over the apples and bake in a moderate oven till the apples are soft and of a light brown color. Let it cool, and then it is just the thing as dessert for dinner, or at tea.

APPLE BIRDS'-NEST PUDDING is made by baking pared and cored apples with the cores filled with sugar and flavored with mace or other spice or lemon peel, in a pudding dish, and pouring over them, but not quite to cover them, a custard, (best flavored with peach leaves,) which bake till done.

BIRTH-DAY PUDDING, (excellent and safe) —Slice thin a number of tart apples. Spread several slices of bread with as much butter as you deem expedient—the more the richer. Dip the bread in milk, and put a layer in the bottom of a deep buttered dish; add a layer of the apple, which sweeten and spice, and thus proceed till the dish is full; the top layer must be bread, buttered side down; the bread must be thoroughly soaked with milk. Lay a dining plate over it, and bake slowly an hour, and then take the plate off and bake another hour.

APPLE RICE, (To be baked in a brick oven.)—Place in a stone jar alternate layers of sliced apple and rice, (not soaked) sweeten freely as you proceed, and go on till the jar is full; then cover the mouth of the jar with a piece of stiff bread dough rolled moderately thin, wetting the edge of the jar to make the dough stick. Bake with the bread, and let it remain in the oven till it cools. The same without the rice is excellent.—Homestead.

From the Mercantile Gazette and Price Current.

ATTACHMENT BY TELEGRAPH.

The embarrassments into which the well known Sacramento firm, the Lady Adams Company, was precipitated through the sudden death of the resident partner here, Mr. Stockdeth, have mooted a question of great interest to the business community, both of this city and State. Within our recollection there has been no similar instance of commercial disaster involving a larger amount of indebtedness due to the merchants of San Francisco by a firm resident without its limits, and whose personal and real property at same time was beyond the jurisdiction of our local Courts. The immediate protection of the interests at stake rendered necessary a summary resort to attachment upon the property of the firm wherever it existed, and the telegraph was called into requisition to expedite the action of creditors. The magnitude of the interests involved has brought prominently to the notice of the public the proceedings necessary to be had, when it becomes desirable to avoid delay and avail of all the expedition that the telegraph places at disposal.

We have heard it suggested, and we believe that in previous instances such course has been without opposition adopted, that creditors here could assign their claims against debtors resident elsewhere in the State, by instrument, to a third party who might be present at the locality where the property of the debtor existed, and where it might be desirable to reach it by immediate legal process. Then by notification by telegraph to the assignee of the conveyance of the claim in his favor, the latter would be able to have the necessary attachment issue. As we have said, we believe that this course has in some instances been adopted, and where no opposition has been offered, the recovery of the debt has been accomplished. Had the interests of other claimants been prejudiced, and the matter contested, in all probability the result would have been different, as the party making the affidavit necessary to the issue of attachment would not be the legal owner of the debt sought to be recovered, there having passed no consideration, nor delivery of bill of sale, transfer of the indebtedness, nor contract signed by the assignee by which he would be liable to pay the assignor anything for the debt.

By Section 121 of the California Practice Act, the Clerk of the District Court is authorized to issue a writ of attachment upon receiving an affidavit showing the following facts:

First—That the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff upon a contract, express or implied, for the direct payment of money, and above all legal set-offs or counter claims, upon a contract express or implied for the direct payment of money.

Second—That the sum for which the attachment is asked is an actual *bona fide* existing debt, due and owing from the defendant to plaintiff, and that the attachment is not sought and the action is not prosecuted to hinder, delay and defraud any creditor or creditors of the defendant.

Such provisions operate as an effectual bar to the making of the necessary affidavit by a party who has simply been notified by telegraph that, to suit the convenience of another, an effort has been made to make him the *bona fide* owner of that other's claim. He could not become so without paying a legal consideration therefor, and, accepting a transfer of the indebtedness, and hence would not be qualified to make the necessary affidavit.

But the creditor in San Francisco may by telegraph inform his friend in Sacramento that he has constituted him his attorney for the purpose, and it rests with the attorney, so constituted, to make affidavit that the debtor is owing his principal a specified amount. The attachment would then issue, but it subsequently proved as levied in violation of the provisions of the Practice Act, the responsibility would devolve upon the attorney making the affidavit, and other creditors or the defendant would have recourse upon him for damages. In the prosecution of business, the mutual services of friends in such cases have frequently to be relied upon, and there should be some legislation for the protection of those who through friendship or business connections step forward as the guardians of the interests of the real creditor. Proof that the telegraphic message, inducing the assumption of such responsibility, was transmitted by the claimant would be difficult to establish under the present conduct of telegraphic companies and in the absence of legislation on the subject.

To us it seems that telegraphic communications, with the purpose referred to, should be required by law to be formally signed by their transmittors, and be duly filed in the office of the telegraph company. They should be preserved, and made evidence in case any fraud or violation of the Practice Act should be subsequently established against the original creditor, or else the party who steps forward to protect the interest of his friend or business connection may become involved without consideration or redress.

We do not pretend to any professional lore in submitting this matter for consideration. A much regretted event has recently been the means of attracting attention to it, and if, as we have suggested, legislation is needed in the premises, the time is opportune to accomplish that end.

What Export from the East and West.

A late number of the *N. Y. Shipping List* contains a table showing the exports of Wheat and Flour from Domestic Atlantic Ports to Great Britain and the Continent, out of the harvest of 1860. For convenience of comparison, we submit the results of their table in the following form, Flour reduced to Wheat:

	Bushels.		*Bushels.*
New York	12,012,783	New Orleans	225,936
Philadelphia	893,526	Boston	70,945
Baltimore	772,152	Other ports	1,420,466

Total bushels of Wheat..... 15,396,211.

Through the port of New York as the principal outlet, has gone the greater portion of the surplus afforded by the States of Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, four-fifths of the entire export, of what we designate the Eastern States, finding its way abroad through her portals. San Francisco has strong claims to mention in the same connection. Of the harvest of 1860, we exported to Great Britain (making no Continental shipments) up to December 31st, 946,290 bushels of Wheat—a larger quantity than from any other United States port, with the exception of New York.

Recently we republished an article from the *New York World*, upon the surplus of the crop of Wheat of 1860 raised in the Eastern States which could be spared for shipment abroad. It was there given upon reliable information to be 9,000,000 bushels. In referring to the quantity that has been already shipped, as shown above, it must be borne in mind that Canada was relied upon for 20,000,000 bushels to go forward through U. S. ports. Eight great wheat growing States had nine millions of bushels to spare for all countries from the largest harvest they ever produced. California has already exported of her crop of 1860, 1,963,843 bushels of Wheat to all countries, and will probably spare enough more to make a total of three millions. The surplus of the Atlantic and Pacific States may be stated accurately for 1860, at 12,000,000 of bushels, of which we of the Pacific side furnish a quota of twenty-five per cent.

In the first year really of our export business we have attained to a respectable position, compared with our sister States; but there the comparison ceases in its favorable features to us. With a superabundance for our own use, we lack upon our own soil the consumers of its products. We have not made the rapid strides in our own importance and wealth that we have made in contributing to the wealth of others. Yet we are prone to regret that we cannot become an Empire in a decade, when our manifest destiny points to its accomplishment, with all the promise that infancy gives of youth, and youth of manhood, and without their liabilities to destruction.—*Ib.*

CALIFORNIA PROVISIONS.

Millions of dollars have been sent from our State annually for twelve years past for the common articles of life, such as breadstuffs, provisions, fruits, preserves, and the ordinary articles that were easy of production or manufacture. Within a brief time a new era has dawned upon our State. Already California grain, wine and wool are items in the great market-places of the commercial world, and these productions are making their mark. In another column we have spoken at length on this subject. In this article it is our purpose to show the success of provision packing in California, as exhibited by one firm.

Messrs. Wilson & Stevens commenced the business of curing and smoking pork and manufacturing lard some six months ago, and from a small beginning they have now become largely interested, and firmly and prosperously established. They have leased the brick warehouse on the corner of Sansome and Broadway, which is seventy feet front by one hundred and thirty-seven and a half feet deep, one story high, with large and spacious basement out of the earth rock, having thorough drainage and ventilation, which makes one of the best places for the business in our State.

The hogs are all cut up in this basement, where every facility is had for doing the work in the most perfect manner. The warehouse itself is used for storage, mixed-room and commission, and will hold six thousand tons of merchandize. Connected with the building outside are two large and fine smoke-houses, large enough to cure one hundred and twenty thousand pounds at one smoking. Outside the building, also, are the boilers, etc., for rendering the lard, which is conveyed from the kettles through three several strainers into the basement below, where it is drawn off into tins, and is now ready for market. Their No. 1 lard is now sold at eighteen cents.

They have in another part of the city a steam lard tank, which is used in making cotton quality lard, selling at Sacramento Lard, and sold at fourteen and fifteen cents. (Why should not our bakers use the best lard?)

To show the extensive business now done at this establishment, Messrs. Wilson & S. keep employed twenty men of experience as pork-packers; men who have packed in Cincinnati, and other of the best packing places in the country.

They have cured and packed since last June over 200,000 pounds, and to the meats cured by them has been awarded the highest praise for excellence, so much so, as to win for them the preference by a large per centage. Their establishment has the Beasley water, pure, and every convenience for an extensive business. The salt is from Carmen Island, San Quentin, Lower California, of which they use five hundred tons a year, and which is equal to the best Liverpool salt. The number of hogs that were cut up was one hundred daily. We noticed a pile of eight thousand hams in the course of preparation. The whole process of curing up, salting, smoking, and lard making, is carried on with spirit and energy, and augurs of success.

From the experience already had, Messrs. W. & S. are satisfied they can pack of the best breed. It is their aim never to touch slop-fed hogs, but only such our country grain and field-fed hogs. They are careful of this, as it secures them from the risk of loss and guarantees good cure. They have now on hand 500,000 pounds of provisions ready for sale and in process of curing; and they intend to pursue this business in the most careful and scientific way, always having a large stock on hand to meet the demands of the public, who are now daily sending them large orders from every part of the State.

They are now preparing an invoice of Shoosides, shoulders and hams for shipment to New York, as samples of what California can do. It is proper here to remark that it has been supposed that California hogs are all small. We saw a lot of hogs of large size, some weighing three hundred to four hundred pounds each, and one weighing five hundred and seventy-nine pounds; and we saw hams weighing forty-eight pounds each. Thus we have the pleasure of making a record of this success, and proving what we asserted in this column one year ago: that before another year California would put an effectual stop to imported provisions, and prepare better and cheaper than any that could be imported. Thus our prediction has been fulfilled, and which we are glad to record, and hope it will prove so in all other kinds of our manufactures.

To show the interest felt in this business, we learn that many of our largest importers of provisions have visited this establishment, and are convinced of the success of the enterprise. Every citizen will feel the good results of this success, and we hope our citizens will visit the works, and see for themselves.—*California Farmer.*

LADY ADAMS COMPANY.

A called meeting of the creditors of this firm was held in this city last evening. A majority of the creditors were present and represented. Satisfactory evidence being offered that the Sacramento house were in no way cognizant of the speculative operations of their late partner, Mr. Stockdeth, made in the name of N. T. Stockdeth & Co., the style of their San Francisco house, a resolution passed exonerating the Sacramento members of the firm from all blame in the premises.

We regret to add that such a showing of the indebtedness of the house was made, arising from Mr. Stockdeth's operations, as precludes the possibility of any compromise or settlement other than the law provides by summary process. The Sacramento members of the firm will be stripped of all their earnings, acquired during a ten years' career of unblemished mercantile honor, leaving them no recourse but the bankrupt law to rid them of liabilities, not of their own contract, and which they have not the means of liquidating.—*Gazette.*

LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship *Ocean Pearl*, Captain Crowell, arrived last evening, in 87 days, with Hongkong dates to November 10th. Her cargo consists of 25,687 mats Rice, 360 bales Sugar, 3,934 pkgs Tea, 106 rolls Matting, 1,344 bxs China Oil, 62 bxs Opium and 5,000 pkgs Chow Chow. The ship *Coquimbo* sailed for this port October 24th, with 330 piculs Sugar, 8,040 piculs Rice, 1,596 pkgs Tea, 200 piculs Oil, 80,300 taels Opium, 355 bxs Fire Crackers and 2,311 pkgs Chow Chow.

The market advices represent Rice and Tea as abundant and cheap. Sugar was scarce and high. Exports noted above confirm this general condition of affairs by the quantity of each article sent forward. American Provisions were in large supply and dull at rates that did not cover from this side. The ships *Jacob Bell* and *Montilla* would be dispatched for this port from 1st to 10th December.—*Ib.*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MINER'S FOUNDRY
...AND...
MACHINE SHOP

First Street, between Howard and Folsom,
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HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Flour, Saw, and Quartz Mill Machinery, &c., Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

HAVING ASSOCIATED OURSELVES TOGETHER in the above business, we are now prepared to carry it on in all its branches on as extensive a scale as any in the State. Having been engaged in it in San Francisco for the last eight years, working WITH OUR OWN HANDS, we will say to persons wanting Machinery of any kind, we can furnish it on as short notice, at as reasonable rates, and of as good workmanship, as any other shop in California; and pledge ourselves that no job shall leave our shop until it is done in a thorough and workman like manner.

Particular attention will be paid to the manufacture of Quartz Mills and Mining Machinery, having had large experience in that branch of the business.

HOWLAND'S PATENT ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS.

Our Mr. Howland is contract with the "Pacific Foundry" for the exclusive manufacture of these valuable Mills having expired, we have got up a new set of patterns, and shall manufacture and sell them at REDUCED PRICES.

In the line of CASTINGS we expect to excel. White Iron will in all cases be used for Stamp Shoes and Dies. We also manufacture

KING'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINES,
Cutting one thousand per hour, the best in use, and

Knox' Amalgamators.

W. B. HOWLAND. H. B. ANGELL. R. L. KING
jy25-3y.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MACHINERY,

AND OF

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF

Howland's Patent Rotary Quartz Mill,

Which has now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and is believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture

QUARTZ MILL MACHINERY

of any other description required;

SAW AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY

STEAM ENGINES,

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Quartz Miners can be supplied at short notice with

Screens of any degree of Fineness,

Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.

Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast, and at the most reasonable prices.

GODDARD HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.
San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. jy25-3m

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STEAM BOILER WORKS,
The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REpairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and we are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DAVIS.

HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE ARrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

X-8—BOSTON STEEL CLIPPER PLOW. This is a celebrated Plow, cuts 12 inches, and is the lightest draft twelve-inch Plow in use. Extra long beam and heavy steel.

X-6½—BOSTON STEEL CLIPPER PLOW. A 14 inch Breaking Plow.

X-6½—BOSTON STEEL CLIPPER PLOW. A 14 inch Stubble Plow.

X-7—BOSTON STEEL CLIPPER PLOW. An 18 inch Stubble Plow.

X-10—EXTRA LARGE SIZE STEEL PLOW.

X-1 & 11—BOSTON STEEL CLIPPER PLOWS. 10 inch and 11 inch Plow.

Also the celebrated EAGLE-CAST PLOWS, all sizes Cutting from 10 inches to 16 inch furrows. Extra points with each. *For sandy* or any soil that has *grit*, these are the CHEAPEST PLOWS in use.

SHARES and LAND-SIDES, always on hand for sale.

N. B.—The above Plows in cases of *ten* each, and taken apart and numbered, so that any one can put them up.

SIDE-HILL PLOWS, all sizes.
SUB-SOIL PLOWS, all sizes.

HARROWS.

Harrow Teeth, all sizes, Cultivators, Seed Drills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ox Bows, Fan Mills, Whiffle trees, Grain Mills, Wagons, Carts, Harness, Churns, Cheese Presses and Hoops, Reapers Mowers, Harvesters, Horse, Hand and Hay Rakes.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during he season, which they can afford and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warerooms.

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Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Washington Street,
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nov5-3m

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, PARK,
LAMAR, PHŒNIX, AND
AMERICAN EXCHANGE
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A LARGE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ALL PAID UP and SECURELY INVESTED.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANgers, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

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PHINEAS BANNING,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NEW SAN PABLO and LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles County, Cal.,
AND PROPRIETOR OF
The United States Mail Stage Line
BETWEEN
NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES,
CONNECTING WITH THE
OVERLAND MAIL CO.'S STAGES,
For St. Louis Missouri, and Memphis, Tenn.

Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET" to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. apr13-1yr

FAMILY GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS,
No. 205 CLAY STREET, PLAZA.

ROWLAND & WALKER keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times; quality guaranteed.

Goods carefully packed and delivered on the boats, or any part of the city, without extra charge.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Groceries, our customers can always rely on our ability to supply their wants with any article in our line.

N. B.—Fresh Butter, direct from two of the best dairies in the State.

Pure Java Coffee roasted and ground on the premises daily.

de22 ROWLAND & WALKER.

JENNINGS & BREWSTER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, HATS, &C.

We are receiving the above Goods by every arrival from our own Manufacturing Establishment, New York, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

No. 79 BATTERY STREET,
Bet. Sacramento and California, SAN FRANCISCO
59 Cedar Street, N. Y.
O. B. JENNINGS, B. BREWSTER,
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CANFIELD, PIERSON & CO.,
(Successors to Johnson, Canfield & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
No. 84 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
J. W. J. PIERSON, A. W. CANFIELD
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McELWEE & ACKERMANN,
NEW STORE,
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK IN *every* branch of the trade.

McELWEE'S PATENT SPRING MATTRESSES. Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattress, made to order.

Particular attention given to re-upholstering and varnishing all kinds of Furniture. de21

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CORDAGE MANUFACTORY.
PRICES REDUCED

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND 300,000 pounds, and are constantly manufacturing

MANILA CORDAGE AND HAY ROPE,
of all sizes, and to order as wanted.

For sale at NINE TO TEN CENTS, according to quantity. de22tf HUBBS & CO.,
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DENTIST. DENTIST.

IS NOW PREPARED TO PUT UP ARTIFICIAL TEETH on an entirely new process, which, for Cheapness, Beauty and Cleanliness, is not to be surpassed by any other method. Teeth filled with GOLD, or CRYSTAL CEMENT, at the most reasonable prices.

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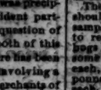

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(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)
PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE well-known Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public that they now possess facilities unsurpassed by any office in the State, for the performance of every style of

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SUCH AS

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Handbills,	Stock Books,	Billets,
Programmes,	Certificate do.,	Labels,
Books,	Bills Lading,	Tickets,
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WOODWARD & BROWN'S celebrated Pianotortes.
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Just received, a fine assortment of Instruments, which we offer at very low rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Melodeons! Melodeons! Melodeons!
From G. A. PRINCE & CO.
New Music! New Music! Low Music!
Also, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, etc. GRAY & HERWIG,
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BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

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